Newport Daily News.

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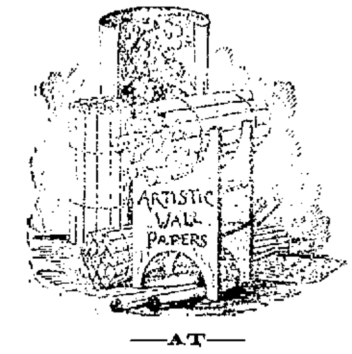
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CALL AND SEE THEM.

Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH To the Associated Press. SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

House Still at Work on Important Business.

Report on the Pawtucket Contested Election Cases.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, May 1.—The senate had a quiet time today. Senator Reed, from the judiciary committee, reported an act in amendment of the act for the protection of girls, which raises the age of consent from fourteen to sixteen years. It was passed.

Senator Freeman presented a resolution of final adjournment on Thursday, May 3. It was passed, and at once communicated to the house.

The senate adjourned to Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

In the house, which had a much longer session, on motion of Mr. Honey, the act with reference to minority representation in town councils, which was the special order for Wednesday, was changed to Friday, the house having decided to adjourn over Wednesday.

On recommendation of the judiciary committee, an act was passed, requiring medical examiners to make reports, and fixing fees.

Mr. Mulholland introduced an act abolishing the present system of appointment of license commissioners. It provides for the appointment by mayors of three commissioners, to serve three years, the members of the present boards not being eligible to re-appointment. It was passed without debate, the Republicans not realizing its intent, and was sent to the senate.

On recommendation of the finance committee, a resolution was passed making an appropriation of $7,000 for a dormitory at the State Home and School.

A resolution was passed, extending the time of the organization of the Block Island Electric Lighting and Transporation Company to July 1, 1896.

From the senate was received the resolution of final adjournment, which, like its predecessor, was sent to the judiciary committee.

An appropriation of $1,000 for the state board of health, for the investigation of tuberculosis, was made in concurrence, and appropriations of $20,000 for an armory for the naval reserves at Bristol, and of $5,000 for officers' quarters at the house of correction, were also passed.

The committee on elections made its report on the contested election cases in Pawtucket. The report condemns the action of Representative Wheaton Cole in the premises, and recommends that his seat be declared vacant. A resolution to this effect accompanied the report. Representatives Blodgett, Bullock, J. F. Jenks and H. F. Jenks are exonerated. The report is signed by Representatives Mumford, Clarke, Mowry and Walker. On motion of Mr. Honey, the report and resolution were made the special order for Friday.

The house adjourned to Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

Upon the rising of the house, the committee on corporations gave a hearing upon the petition of certain sons of Israel in Newport, for a charter incorporating the Congregation Jeshuat Israel. A number of members of the Newport congregation were present to present their side of the case, and the New York congregation, which objects to the use of the desired name, was represented by counsel.

Fifty Persons Drowned by the Collapse of a Pier.

BRAHILOV, Roumania, May 1.—It is reported that fifty persons were drowned through the collapse of a pier yesterday.

ONE DAY TO SPARE.

Cruiser Bennington's Long Race Against Time.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Cruiser Bennington, on her arrival at San Francisco yesterday, won a thirteen thousand mile race against time, with one day to spare, making a record which is interesting, as showing the possibilities of despatching naval vessels to various parts of the world in emergencies.

Early in the present year, when it was decided to thoroughly police Behring sea, it was considered necessary to utilize the Bennington for that duty. She was then cruising in the Mediterranean, and a cablegram was sent on January 23, detaching her from the European squadron and ordering her commander to proceed to the Pacific station by way of the Straits of Magellan, and to report at San Francisco by May 1, if possible.

These orders reached the vessel when she arrived at Genoa February 2. Five days were spent in getting in stores and otherwise preparing for the long cruise, and February 7 the little vessel got under way. The run of eight hundred and sixty miles to Gibraltar took three days, at a ten-knot speed. After two days there, for re-coaling the Bennington, the ocean voyage began, and bad weather caused the fifteen hundred and seventy miles to St. Vincent to consume thirteen days. After a day's stop for fresh provisions, the ship had fair weather during the sixteen hundred and forty miles to Pernambuco, which was reached in eight days, and here it took three days to fill up the nearly exhausted coal bunkers and report to the department upon the state of the Brazilian rebellion. In the next ten days the one thousand and ninety miles to Montevideo were traversed, and here a couple of days were spent, preparing for the long reach, twenty-seven hundred and fifty miles, to Valparaiso. This took just the same amount of time as the trip from Gibraltar to St. Vincent, and again two days were lost in re-coaling. From Valparaiso to Callao, where a stop of one day was made, the thirteen hundred and nine miles were left behind between Thursday, April 5, and the following Tuesday, and on the seventy-fifth day out from Genoa Acapulco was reached, ten days having sufficed to dispose of the last twenty-two hundred miles. Two days for coal and provisions were all that could be spared in the Mexican port, and the eight to go the last leisurely run of eighteen hundred and fifty miles to San Francisco commenced.

Thirteen days were divided among seven ports, and seventy days were consumed in making the 13,269 miles of the journey, the average speed for the whole distance being one hundred and eighty-nine miles per day.

It is interesting to note that had the Nicaragua canal been in operation the Bennington would have reached San Francisco at the same speed in less than forty days, instead of eighty-three, and would have saved the coal burned in six thousand miles of extra steaming. The Bennington will stop at San Francisco only a few days, as she has been ordered to join the seal patrol fleet as soon as possible.

BY AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

Fire in a Fall River Cotton Mill Quickly Extinguished.

FALL RIVER, May 1.—Fire broke out in fifty bales of loose cotton in the opening room in Osborne mill No 1, at 12:30 o'clock today, and a general alarm was sounded from the private box on the mill property. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been some foreign substance in the cotton. Before the city's fire apparatus arrived all the automatic sprinklers were at work, pouring volumes of water where it was most needed. So effectively was their work done that no streams from the city's service pipes were needed. The loss will be about $1,000, and is covered by insurance. The mill will remain idle until tomorrow morning.

FALL RIVER'S BEER FRESHET.

Opening Day of the New Regime of Licensed Liquor Saloons.

FALL RIVER, May 1.—There is a beer freshet in town today, resulting from the opening of the licensed liquor stores, after a very rigid observance of the no-license law for about four weeks. The most notable excitement arising from the new order of things was a big street row in Market square, directly under Marshal Hilliard's window in the city hall. The marshal ran out of headquarters with other officers, and personally assisted in arresting three drunken men who had filled up with intoxicants in various saloons. They will be arraigned tomorrow for disturbing the peace.

Bomb Found in the London Guildhall.

LONDON, May 1.—The Globe says that a bomb was found in the Guildhall today. It was immediately plunged into the water, and ater was turned over to the police.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Commonweal Army Arrives in Washington.

Coxey Not Permitted to Speak from the Capitol Steps.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Commonwealers spent another cheerless night. The air was cold and damp, and the men who were without covering (and there were few who had any shelter whatever) suffered much. But breakfast, which was served early, braced them up after their night of misery, and they fell to work with a will to break Camp George Washington, when Marshal Browne gave the order. By 9 o'clock there was no vestige of the camp remaining in the Brightwood driving park.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Marshal Browne formed the men in a hollow square, and standing in the centre called for three cheers for peace. The cheers were given, and the Commonwealers waved the cotton flags of peace with which they had been armed. "Now," cried Browne, "we'll march around the grounds and try it over again;" and the band started up a slow step, to which the eight communes walked in a circle to a point about one hundred yards from the former camp. Here Browne formed them in a long line, and put the men through a little drill with their peace staves. Then he harangued them, counselling peace. Their banners of peace, he said, would be more forcible than all the guns in the world. The men cheered and Browne waved his hat. The bugle sounded, the band played, and the Scotch bagpiper brought forth doleful sounds from his instrument.

Just then the leader of the Commonweal arrived in his pony phaeton. With him was Mrs. Coxey, and in her arms she carried little "Legal Tender Coxey," her baby of a few weeks old. Citizen Coxey held the reins. At 10:15 o'clock Marshal Browne called "attention!" and again, with "Shoulder, Peace" and "Forward, March," the Commonweal army started for Washington, led by Browne, Coxey and the band, and a platoon of mounted police.

At the City Limits.

The parade reached the city limits at 11:20. It was not permitted west of Fourteenth street, at the instance of the President, who thought it inadvisable to hazard a possible demonstration by some crank in front of the White House or treasury building. Coxey wanted to pass these two points, but Major Moore firmly insisted on the Fourteenth street line of march.

Slow Progress of the Procession.

The route of the procession was down the Fourteenth street road to Mount Pleasant, thence along Fourteenth street proper to Pennsylvania avenue, to the Pierce monument and around the Capitol. The commonwealers moved at a funeral pace, and they were three-quarters of an hour in reaching Mount Pleasant, a suburb of the city. At the head of the dusty soldiers were three mounted policemen. Then came Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, the Populist orator of Kansas, in an open barouche, with her husband and her two daughters. And then appeared the greatest attraction of the whole show,

Miss Mamie Coxey, Typifying "Peace,"

mounted on a white palfrey. She wore a suit of cream-colored cloth, relieved by a red bow at the throat. She seemed perfectly at home on the palfrey, but appeared somewhat embarrassed at attracting so much attention. She nodded smilingly at the people who saluted her, and was altogether the most pleasing feature of the parade. Two old soldiers, one a Confederate and the other a Federal, both members of the Commonweal, formed her guard of honor, marching on foot.

Down Pennsylvania Avenue.

The march down Pennsylvania avenue was without incident. Coxey and his army passed the Peace monument at the foot of the Capitol grounds at 12:50 o'clock, and at 12:55 began rounding their way to the east front of the Capitol, skirting the Capitol grounds and not attempting to pass through them.

Capitol Guarded by Blue Coats.

The Metropolitan police surround the Capitol and patrol its corridors. The bluecoats can be seen everywhere, and visitors are required by them to "move on" and not to block the passages and doorways. The main body of guardians of the peace is stationed at the east front, where Coxey is expected to attempt to speak.

Genuine Circus Crowd on the Streets.

An hour before the Commonweal army was due at the Capitol, thousands of men, women and children had gathered around the building, to gain places of vantage to witness the much-talked-of and long-extended appeal to Congress by Coxey and his followers. The crowd was fully as great as if Barnum's circus was about to parade, and was of much the same character.

On the Steps of the Capitol.

The immense crowd on the eastern front of the Capitol saw Coxey, bareheaded, proceed to the steps of the east portico and mount to the first platform about five steps. Here were stationed Captain Kelly and other officers of the police force. They met the "general" before he had time to turn his face to the gathered multitude, and he was politely informed that he could make no speech at that place.

Coxey said firmly: "I wish to enter a protest."

"No sir," firmly replied the captain, "you can take no action here of any kind." The police were courteous, but very firm.

Coxey then, bareheaded as he was, said: "Well then, I wish to read a program."

"It cannot be read here," said the officer.

Not Arrested, But Put Off the Steps.

Coxey showed no inclination to yield, and he was unceremoniously bustled off the steps out into the middle of the broad plaza in front of the Capitol. He made no physical resistance, but protested all the while, and the crowd gathered around him and obstructed the way somewhat, but it was not a hustle of resistance, but seemed more like curiosity. The police did not use their clubs, no one was struck, and the immense crowd was handled in the kindliest yet in the firmest and most effective manner. All who came expecting some serious trouble—and there were not a few—were disappointed. Coxey was not formally put under arrest. He was simply put off the Capitol steps, far enough off to prevent his re-ascending, at least today.

Browne and Jones Locked Up.

Browne was not so fortunate as Coxey. He rode his mettlesome charger in the forbidden paths of the Capitol grounds, and jumped him over the stone coping to the eastern part of the park. A mounted officer started after him, and as he resisted arrest he received a clubbing. His head was cut, but it is not thought that he was badly hurt. The incident started rumors as to general fighting, but no such thing occurred. Christopher Columbus Jones, of the Philadelphia contingent, also attempted to break into the Capitol grounds, and was arrested. Browne and Jones are now locked up in the Fifth precinct police station.

House Anxious to Avoid Appearance of Fear.

At 12:30 o'clock Speaker Crisp sent a request to the secretary of the Senate, to withhold the resolution of respect to the memory of Senator Stockbridge until a later hour in the day. As soon as the resolution reaches the House, the body will adjourn. The purpose of the delay is manifest. It is desired that the House at least shall be in session when the Coxey people arrive, as otherwise the impression might be created that Congress had adjourned as a result of fear of meeting them.

Galvin's Detachment at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 1.—Colonel Galvin's detachment of two hundred and four Coxeyites arrived at Bellair at 4 o'clock this morning. They were marched to the city hall where they were given lodging for the night, and the city gave them a good breakfast this morning. They crossed the river, marching four miles to Wheeling, and Galvin is now in conference with the labor leaders here. An effort is being made to raise money to secure transportation for the army from this place, and they will probably get free rides to Pittsburg. The army is looking well.

Church Contingent Ready to Leave Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Three hundred of the motley band which constitutes the church contingent of the Commonweal army will probably leave the barracks sometime today, headed by Dr. Randall. A band of a dozen pieces will be furnished by the bakers' union, to escort the Commonwealers as far as Grand crossing, the first stopping place. Three wagon loads of provisions were sent to the barracks yesterday.

Spokane Army Cowed by the Presence of Troops.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 1.—Four companies of United States troops from Fort Sherman, under command of Colonel Hall, arrived in Spokane yesterday. They were ordered here by General Otis of Vancouver, Washington, commander of the department of the Columbia. Four companies from Fort Spokane arrived during the night. Colonel Hall is in ignorance as to his next move. It is thought that the soldiers will remain here, in anticipation of the Puget sound Industrials attempting to pass through on a stolen train. "The army" here is completely cowed by the presence of the regulars.

Oregon Troops Ordered Under Arms.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 1.—Governor Pennoyer, who is campaigning in South Oregon, has telegraphed Adjutant General Mitchell to keep the state troops under arms.

HARRISON A CANDIDATE.

Will Accept the Republican Presidential Nomination, if Named.

NEW YORK, May 1.—An Indianapolis, Ind., special to the Recorder says: The question of General Harrison's candidacy in 1896 for the Presidential nomination was settled here last night by Harry S. New, editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Mr. New says that nothing can be gained by keeping the public longer in ignorance of the fact, and says:

"Mr. Harrison is not only a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1896, but he will be the next nominee. My reason for making this prediction is based on information from all over the country. With the exception of a few Eastern politicians, Mr. Harrison will receive the entire support of the country. Mr. Harrison will not himself personally conduct an organized fight for the nomination. That would not be seemly, but he will accept, if nominated, and I believe that everything points in that direction."

Mr. New refused to discuss the chances of other candidates, confining himself to Mr. Harrison alone. Mr. Harrison will stump Indiana this fall for the state ticket, and will have a solid delegation from his own state in the convention of 1896.

DECLARED TO BE DIARRHŒA.

Portuguese Government Denies that Lisbon is Infected with Cholera.

LISBON, May 1.—The government has decided to declare that Lisbon is not infected with cholera. This decision has been reached on the strength of the report of the board of health, which declares the present disease to be diarrhœa.

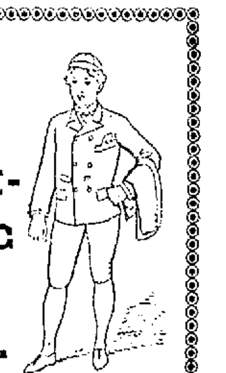
STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Boston, April 30, Norse King, from Antwerp.
Boston, April 30, Buffalo, from Hull.
Boston, April 30, Scythia, from Liverpool.
Boston, April 30, Roman, from Liverpool.
Boston, April 30, Baracoa, from Banes.
Passed Lizard, April 30, Nessmore, for London.
Passed Scilly, April 30, Stockholm City, for London.
New York, April 30, The Queen, from London.
New York, April 30, Marengo, from Newcastle.
New York, April 30, Furnessia, from Glasgow.
New York, April 30, Madiana, from Barbadoes.
New York, April 30, Vigilancia, from Havana.
New York, April 30, Jamaica, from Gibara.
New York, April 30, Ask, from Gibara.
New York, April 30, Runic, from Liverpool.
Passed Kinsale, May 1, Michigan, from Boston.
Passed Brow Head, May 1, Bothnia, from Boston for Liverpool.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Original—Joseph Brooks, Providence; Ashley S. Teel, Providence; additional, Dennis Fuller, Pawtucket.

HERE IS SOMETHING FOR BOYS.



FINE ALL WOOL SUIT, Including an extra PANTS and CAP to Match. $5 Suit, Pants and Cap, $5 It is a Genuine Bargain.

Newport One Price Clothing Co., 208 THAMES STREET. 208

Modern and Antique FURNITURE.

UPHOLSTERING In all its branches.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANO STOOLS.

A FINE LINE OF PIANO STOOLS JUST RECEIVED, IN FANCY WOODS:

Burl—In Old Gold, Maroon and Olive.
Black—In Old Gold and Maroon.
Mahogany—In Olive Old Gold, Blue and Brown.
Walnut—In Olive and Maroon.

JOHN ROGERS. 210 THAMES STREET.

Ralph Wood, Piano Tuner, With John Rogers. 210 THAMES STREET.

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A cheaper paper at 15 cents a lb. All the Periodicals.

C. T. Sterne, 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

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We have a larger assortment than ever o

Novelties, Chocolate and Neugat Eggs,

At prices ranging from one cent upwards. Please call and examine.

ROGER & GALLET Fine Violette de Parme Extract, Soap, Powder and Toilet Water —AT— POWELL'S. COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STREETS.

This Morning's News.

NEW ENGLAND CROPS.

Summary of Weather for the Past Winter.

Fruit Growers Report Great Damage to Peaches.

BOSTON, May. 1.—The New England weather-crop bulletin for the week ending April 30, 1894, with a general summary of the weather for the winter 1893-4 reads as follows:

The weather for the past winter in New England has been generally favorable for grass and winter grains, and for fruits, except peaches.

The fall was pleasant and open and much work was completed, and the ground put into good shape for the winter. December (1893) as a month was cold, though the last half was warmer than usual, and the 25th was one of the warmest Christmas days for a number of years. The 14th was an extremely cold day; but through all the coldest weather the ground was well covered with snow throughout New England and comparatively little damage was done. The precipitation was slightly in excess, except in western districts.

January was mild in all southern sections, but was cold with strong temperature ranges in the extreme north. On the 10th and 11th the temperature fell to 30° or 40° below zero in northern Maine, but there was a fairly good covering of snow, and there has been no indication of injury to grass or grain roots or fruit. The ground was not so well covered in the south, but the cold was less intense and probably nothing suffered.

A "Winter" Month

February was the "winter" month of the season, and gave much stormy, cold weather. The 24th was the coldest day for the month, and in many places the coldest for years. At Provincetown, Mass., on Cape Cod, the temperature fell to 1° below zero—the lowest ever recorded by the present observer. Along the southern and eastern coasts the highest for the day was from 5° to 12° above zero, while in western Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire the warmest part of the day showed from 4° to 11° below zero. The ground was well protected with snow through all this cold and little damage was done to roots. Fruit growers, however, report much damage to peaches, and various estimates give from 60 per cent to 80 per cent killed.

March was extremely warm and dry. All the first two-thirds of the month was unseasonably warm; the snow disappeared rapidly, and buds began to swell and even to start slightly. The last part of the month was colder, with a sharp cold wave on the 27th. Very great damage was done in the central and southern parts of the United States, and at first it was feared that New England had suffered with the rest. The following extracts are from prominent fruit growers:

Correspondents' Reports.

C. W. Hubbard, Middletown, Conn., is convinced that no damage has been done to apple or pear buds, as they had not reached a stage of development to sustain injury. In regard to peach buds he has made an examination, and upon cutting them open found them softened but not discolored, as is usually the case when ruined by cold. He has made comparisons throughout the orchards in the state, and calculates that the amount saved will be about 15 per cent.

J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.: "As you may know, 60 to 80 per cent of the peach buds in Connecticut were killed by the cold weather of Feb. 24; the balance was evenly distributed over the trees and were badly swollen by the warm weather. Careful examination now shows that not more than 2 per cent of those remaining have been injured by the cold of this month (March) and if no further damage is done there is still a fair prospect of a crop of peaches of most varieties throughout central Connecticut, and, I am inclined to think, all over the state."

Professor L. F. Kinney, Kingston, R. I.: "We find no indications that the recent cold spell has injured the fruit buds in this locality."

Dr. J. Fisher, Fitchburg, Mass.: "I think no buds of fruit trees were sufficiently swollen to be injured by the recent cold spell. The buds in the three northern states were even less advanced, and with few exceptions no damage is feared."

April a Good Month.

April has been generally very favorable for farm work and growth of crops, and the end of the month finds the season fully two weeks ahead of the average. Grass is universally reported in fine shape, except where the drought of last year makes a thin stand now. The latter part of the month was mostly dry, with only one-fourth to one-half inch in the past week; the general report is that the top of the ground is getting quite dry and that rain would advance vegetation very much.

At Eastport, Me., the rainfall for the month is 1.30 inches below the normal, and the deficiency from the usual amount since Jan. 1 is fully 10 inches. Except this lack of rain, the weather in this state has been very favorable. Plowing has been begun, and in a few instances grain has been sown and gardens planted, though this work is not general yet. The correspondent at Houlton cites only one instance of field potatoes being planted.

In northern New Hampshire and Vermont the conditions are much the same as in Maine, except on the shores of Lake Champlain, where the season is more advanced. In the southern counties grain has been mostly sown and some potatoes and gardens planted. Grass looks especially well, and in a few pastures cattle are getting their entire living.

Quite a good deal of work has been done in Massachusetts; early vegetables are coming up; asparagus has been cut in places and rhubarb is ready for market. Plums and cherries are in blossom and buds are appearing very rapidly on other fruit. At Grafton, Mass., raspberries were badly winter killed. Rye is almost ready to cut in some fields.

In the southern part of Rhode Island and Connecticut fruit buds are in blossom, grain is mostly sown, asparagus is in market and potatoes are reported as half planted. The peaches generally show a very poor blossom.

TOOK TEN INNINGS

To Put the Bostons Up a Peg and Throw Down the Quakers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—It took 10 innings to do it, but the Bostons got there. It was a case of the Phillies staying in front in the race and putting the Bostons farther down in the struggle, or of the Phillies going down a few pegs.

Boston	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 3. Base hits—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 15. Errors—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Nichols and Ryan; Weyhing and Clements.

At Cincinnati:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	7	5	2		—15
Cincinnati	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 7; Cincinnati, 0. Base hits—Pittsburg, 15; Cincinnati, 15. Errors—Cincinnati, 6. Batteries—Nicoll, Gumbert and Sugden; Chamberlain and Murphy.

At Washington:

Brooklyn	0	3	5	0	1	2	0	3		—15
Washington	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	—10

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Washington, 1. Base hits—Brooklyn, 12; Washington, 10. Errors—Brooklyn, 6; Washington, 6. Batteries—Cartright, Daub and C. Dailey; Eagan, Mercer, Dwyer and Daisdale.

At New York:

Baltimore	0	2	3	0	2	0	3	0		—10
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; New York, 2. Base hits—Baltimore, 16; New York, 10. Errors—Baltimore, 3; New York, 2. Batteries—Mullane and Robinson; Westervelt, German and Doyle.

At Louisville:

Louisville	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	—8
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Louisville, 6; Chicago, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 10; Chicago, 6. Errors—Louisville, 2; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Stratton, Kilroy and Earle; McGill and Kittredge.

At St. Louis—No game, rain.

At Worcester—Worcester, 19; Haverhill, 10.

At Fall River—Fall River, 12; Portland, 6.

At Brockton—Lewiston, 17; Brockton, 7.

At Pawtucket—Pawtucket, 22; Bangor, 16.

SENATOR STOCKBRIDGE DEAD.

Answered Death's Summons While Sitting in a Chair at a Relative's House.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Senator Francis B. Stockbridge of Michigan died suddenly at the residence of his nephew, J. L. Houghteling, last evening. The senator expired while seated in a chair in his sleeping room.

Three weeks ago Senator and Mrs. Stockbridge came to Chicago from their home in Kalamazoo, Mich., intending to go to the Pacific coast to visit the California fair. On the day they were preparing to leave for California the senator was suddenly attacked with stomach trouble and later suffered with acute pains near the heart, and the proposed trip was postponed.

Last evening Mr. Stockbridge was left in his room with a nurse, the other members of the household being at dinner. At about 7:30 he started to walk across the room, when he was suddenly attacked with pains in his left side. Within a few seconds he became unconscious and sank rapidly, and in a very short time breathed his last. A combination of heart and stomach troubles was announced as the cause of his death.

Senator Stockbridge was born at Bath, Me., April 9, 1826, and was therefore in his 68th year. He received a common school education and was clerk in a wholesale house in Boston from 1843 until 1847, when he went to Chicago and opened a lumber yard. He removed to Allegheny county, Mich., taking charge of his mills, was elected to the legislature in 1869 and to the state senate in 1871. Later he was elected to the United States senate as a Republican for a term beginning March 4, 1887. He was re-elected in 1893, and his term of service would have expired, March 3, 1899.

Federal Officers Are Barred.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 1.—The interior department has decided that ex-Register Barnes of the land office cannot hold certain lots because he was a government official. This bars federal officers from securing the titles to land and gives settlers over $100,000,000 worth of property claimed by the government officials.

A Tremendous Landslide.

QUEBEC, May 1.—At St. Alban, 45 miles west of here, a tremendous landslide occurred at a waterfall, where the land rises 100 feet above the river St. Anne. A mile of land, with farmhouses and their contents, was thrown into the river bed, and 13 persons are reported to have lost their lives.

Visiting Gotham.

NEW YORK, May 1.—From now until he sails for Europe on May 19, Paul Jones' headquarters will be New York. He says that his earnings so far are up to the schedule which he prepared before leaving Boston on his trip around the world.

PRODDED DEMOCRATS.

Aldrich Sets the Ball Rolling and Is "Called Down" by Turpie.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Democratic side of the senate was goaded almost to desperation by the exasperating prodding of the leaders of the opposition. The Republicans, led by Senator Aldrich, assumed the aggressive at the outset, using the recent newspaper reports of radical changes agreed upon by Democrats in secret conferences as weapons with which to harass and irritate them.

Their success was admirable. During the day almost every prominent Democrat on the floor was forced to defend himself. Senator Voorhees was finally driven to making a statement in which he utterly repudiated the report about radical modifications of the bill and declared himself unalterably hostile to concessions to the protection interests, and especially to the various trusts that are seeking increases.

Toward the end of the high-tempered debate, which began when the senate opened, the ice was bandied with a freedom that was quite startling in the dignified senate, and the climax was reached when Senator Turpie of Indiana launched a terrific assault of a most personal character against Senator Aldrich.

When Mr. Turpie sat down there was a hush upon the chamber. Every one was amazed at the personal character of the attack upon Senator Aldrich. Then all eyes were turned on the Rhode Island senator. He arose slowly and said:

"In the position the senator from Indiana now takes," he said, slowly and deliberately, "he speaks for no one but himself. Under other circumstances and conditions I do not believe he would have made the speech he has made." The senate and the galleries were left to place their own construction upon this statement. Mr. Aldrich took his seat and the incident closed without another word.

The house finally concluded its consideration of the army appropriation bill and passed it. The resignation of Representative Caldwell of Ohio was laid before the house. Almost the entire day was devoted to amendments of an unimportant character, and at 5:10 the house adjourned.

A PATRIOTIC BODY.

Doings of the Sons of the American Revolution at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution was held at the Arlington. About 96 delegates were present from 28 states. General Horace Porter presided. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted, namely: Reducing the annual dues to 25 cents; providing for societies in foreign lands where there are men eligible for membership; referring the control of life membership to the state societies, and changing in some respects the rule which makes the registrar general the final arbiter as to admission.

The congress resolved to offer medals to American colleges and schools for the best annual essay on American history. Congress was petitioned to publish the rolls of service in the revolution. The marking of graves of soldiers of the American revolution with bronze markers was commended to the state societies.

At noon the congress marched to the White House and was received by President Cleveland. In the afternoon a large amount of routine business was transacted, and after a spirited but friendly contest the following officers were elected:

President, General Horace Porter; vice presidents, General J. C. Breckinridge, W. P. Griffith, E. S. Barrett, Colonel T. M. Anderson and John Whitehead; secretary, General Franklin Murphy; treasurer, General C. W. Haskins; registrar, General A. H. Clark; historian, General Henry Ball; chaplain, General Bishop Chase Cheney. These officers, with the presidents of state societies, form the board of managers.

SON-IN-LAW BARRED.

Will Says He Shall Have None of Elvin Hall's Money.

BOSTON, May 1.—The famous Hall will case came up yesterday in the probate court. The contest is over $500,000 or more left by Elvin Dean Hall, who died in 1893. This fortune, instead of only a small income, would have been the property of Mrs. Charles W. Dewey, Hall's only child, if the latter had not married against her father's will.

The will was executed in 1887, shortly after his daughter's marriage to Mr. Arthur W. Dewey in August of that year.

It provides for the use, income and improvement of the testator's dwelling house to be given to his widow, together with the household furniture. The residue of the estate is given to Harry Dean Eastman and Frank Walton Eastman of Framingham, his nephews, who are to pay one-half of the income to the widow, the other one-half to be accumulated and paid to Mrs. Dewey, provided the latter is legally free from her husband, and if she is not

Legally Free From Her Husband

then the whole income is to be paid to the testator's widow. In case that Mrs. Hall dies before Mrs. Dewey, then the whole property is to be given to the latter if she should outlive her husband or be legally free from him.

In the event of Mrs. Dewey dying before her mother, the latter is to have the use of the whole property during her life, and on her death it is to go to the two nephews above mentioned.

The substance of the will is that Mr. Dewey shall in nowise receive direct or indirect profit from the deceased's estate.

ON BEACON HILL.

State House Reconstruction—Senate Has Nothing to Do and Takes a Holiday.

BOSTON, May 1.—In the house the transit committee decided against the subway bill and in favor of the Meigs system.

Debate on the question of remodelling the state house was resumed, the time for taking the vote being extended from 3 to 4 o'clock.

The vote was taken at 4:10 o'clock, the question being on the rejection of the bill, and by a viva voce vote was declared carried. The rising vote was 130 to 59 in favor of rejecting the bill. The yeas and nays were then taken, and resulted 128 to 52 in favor of rejecting the bill.

Mr. Wellman offered a resolution for national legislation for suppression of the lottery traffic, in view of the removal of the Louisiana lottery to Honduras.

Numerous remonstrances against the subway were received and placed on file.

The committee on finance reported a bill providing for bonds to the amount of $700,000 for building and completion of the Medfield insane asylum.

The bill to incorporate the Drawbaugh Telephone and Telegraph company was passed to a third reading without debate.

The bill providing a penalty for persons furnishing libellous articles to newspapers, magazines, etc., was rejected.

The bill providing for a Suffolk county reformatory was passed to a third reading.

The report of a committee (leave to withdraw) on the petition of the Old Colony and Interior Canal company for an amendment of its charter was accepted.

The adverse report of the committee on taxation on the bill to repeal the law exempting mortgage notes from taxation was accepted.

The senate cleared its table as nearly as it could, and finding itself with no business on its hands it voted to adjourn until Wednesday.

The bill providing for a reclamation of the Sudbury meadows and the protection of the public health in the valleys of the Concord and Sudbury rivers was passed to be engrossed.

The bill relative to police, district and municipal courts in the county of Suffolk was passed to be engrossed.

CRUELTY ALLEGED.

A Woman Said to Have Been Shamefully Treated in an Insane Asylum.

LYNN, Mass., May 1.—Lillian Williams, 36 years old, who was an inmate of the insane asylum at Danvers until recently, is said to have been treated there with the grossest cruelty. She was sent to the asylum from Swampscott on April 21. The following Sunday, her sister, Mrs. Stokes, went to see her. She found her sister marked with big black and blue bruises, and her right hip, from her waist down, was a mass of raw flesh. The afflicted woman said the attendant had flogged her and otherwise maltreated her. The attendant claims she was injured by falling against an iron bedstead. Mrs. Stokes took her sister home the next day and her friends claim that the asylum people have either been guilty of gross cruelty or unpardonable negligence. There will probably be an investigation of the matter.

A Mill Girl's Misfortune.

PROVIDENCE, May 1.—Amelia Heroux was removed to the state insane asylum yesterday as a result of a fight with a girl named Lacolle at a Harris mill. The girls got into a dispute and the Heroux girl was hit over the head several times with a heavy club. She has lost her reason completely. The Lacolle girl has disappeared.

Poison In His Medicine.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 1.—County Attorney Carleton opened for the government in the trial of Mrs. Getchell for the poisoning of her husband. He said the evidence would be of a circumstantial character. The strychnine which killed Getchell was in a bottle of gin and sulphur which Dr. Brickett had ordered for him.

Buckboys Are Out.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 1.—Thirty buckboys at the Pepperell mill refused to go to work yesterday noon. They were cut down in wages some months ago, and it is feared that their action may precipitate a general strike. It was buckboys who started the strike in these mills last summer.

Short Lobsters Seized.

BIDDEFORD, Me., May 1.—Deputy Sheriff Small found 155 short lobsters in a car belonging to Edwin A. Leavitt. Leavitt claims the lobsters were taken for canning purposes under the laws of 1891. Lobster dealers regard this as a test case. Judge Cram reserved decision until May 14.

MILLINERY.

Novelties.

JUST RECEIVED,

Late Novelties in Jet Goods, also Novelties in Straw.

Fine Line of French Flowers,

Mourning Goods a Specialty.

E. M. Carney, 26 Broadway.

Open evenings.

Whatever Fashion Prescribes

In the art of

MILLINERY,

And all the Picturesque Shapes of the season

Can be seen at

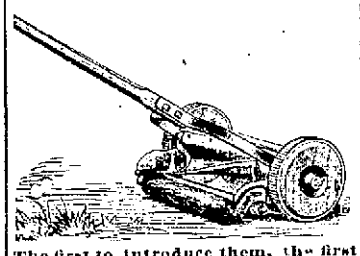
M. E. Tobin's

48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Acknowledged Facts.

That Weaver's is the Place to Buy

Lawn Mowers.



The first to introduce them, the first to repair them, and today the first and foremost dealer in Lawn Supplies.

Think of it! The Philadelphia Lawn Mower at 60 per cent. discount. Rapid Transit, the best cheap mower on the market at 66⅔ per cent. discount, and The Climax at better than 75 per cent, with a warrant and guarantee on every one. Take two or three kinds on your lawn and try them.

REMEMBER!

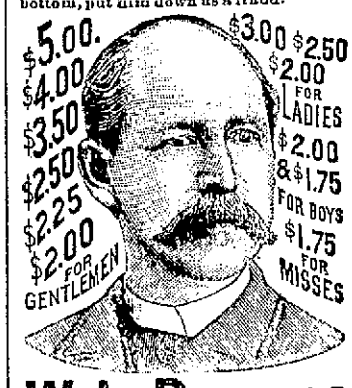
I sell yearly 30,000 feet of RUBBER HOSE and supply the city with fire hose. Why? because I sell good goods at small profits. One shot of hose, nozzle and carriage for $6 15; guaranteed for one year.

—AT—

Geo. A. Weaver's,

19, 21 & 23 Broadway.

CAUTION.—If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas Shoes at a reduced price, or says he has them without name stamped on bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes are stylish, easy fitting, and give better satisfaction at the prices advertised than any other make. Try one pair and be convinced. The stamping of W. L. Douglas' name and price on the bottom, which guarantees their value, saves thousands of dollars annually to those who wear them. Dealers who push the sale of W. L. Douglas Shoes gain customers, which helps to increase the sales on their full line of goods. They can afford to sell at a less profit, and we believe you can save money by buying all your footwear of the dealer advertised below.

Catalogue free upon application. Address, W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

J. M. SWAN.

Saratoga Kissingen Water "The Pearl of Purity"

Is the ONLY Table Water bottled with its own natural gas just as it flows from the spring. It is Positively Pure, as it flows up through 492 feet of Solid Rock and is not exposed to the air until opened for use.

Sparkling Palatable

SARATOGA KISSINGEN GINGER ALE

is made from the Positively Pure Saratoga Kissingen Water, without exposure to the air; and like it, contains NO manufactured Carbonic Acid Gas.

BOTH SOLD EVERYWHERE. IN BOTTLES ONLY.

Saratoga Kissingen Spring Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

4

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For blood poisoning, mercurial poisoning, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.

MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Are entirely removed by P. P. P. Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.

Respectfully yours, JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.

(Signed by) D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: GENTLEMEN—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, for thirty years' standing, and found great relief. It purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents the spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me of indigestion and stomach troubles.

Yours truly, CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.

LIPPMAN BROS., Proprietors,

Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga.

JEWELERS.

NEW GOODS.

Extra Bargains in Ladies' Gold Watches.

Beautiful new Hair Pins with silver tops; also Hat Pins and Veil Holders—something new and useful, at

E. O. BLAINE'S, - 246 Thames Street

SOUVENIR SPOONS AND BERRY FORKS

In Sterling Silver. Also a fine line of Silver Plated Ware just received.

OTTO RUECKER, 190 THAMES STREET.

THE BEST ROUTE GOES EVERYWHERE WRECKS NOBODY

Hires' Root BEER

The Great Health Drink

Safe, sure and reliable. Always on time. A pleasure and a delight. Comfortable, enjoyable.

HIRES' Rootbeer

A 25c. pkg. makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Send 2c. stamp for beautiful picture cards and book. The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

HAMMETT'S LUMBER YARD.

Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe

Johns Asbestos Paint.

No. 321 Thames Street.

INSURANCE.

FIRE!! FIRE!! FIRE!

INSURANCE.

HENRY BULL, JR.,

197 THAMES STREET

The Oldest Agency in the city.

DAVIS & WARD,

169 Thames Street.

Dorchester Mutual Insurance Co.

Cambridge Mutual Insurance Co.

These well known companies, each with large surplus and paying large dividends, are represented at this agency. I write on the better class of risks for a year or a term of years. Ask for terms.

Seed Potatoes.

Arrived this morning, the following varieties:

New Queens, Early Northerners, Early Rose, Early Esse

Early Hebrons, Early Freemons, Pearl of Savoys and Polar

This stock is pure and true to name. We sell Queens I don't give you White Elephant for late variety. Please call and examine.

A large quantity of "STOCKBRIDGE" on hand.

A. A. Barker

162 & 164 BROADWAY.

A BARGAIN!

I have a very good, though old style organ in good order, for $15 cash, or $20—$5 down and $5 per month.

JOHN VARE, YOUNG'S BLOCK, 120 THAMES STREET Opposite Allan's Crockery Store.

ADDITIONAL LIQUOR LICENSES.

Yesterday afternoon the license commissioners took action on the second lot of applications for liquor licenses, and, as on Saturday, granted all the applications for wholesale, and some for retail licenses. There were two remonstrances, one from Mrs. Liddy, owner of the store at 110 Thames street, for which James J. Horgan has applied, she was represented by Mr. C. A. Abel. She was remonstrating because, she said Mr. Horgan had been ordered to leave the place, and would be put out if he did not voluntarily quit, as the place had been refused to M. J. Johnson. As in the case of Mr. Johnson's application for the same place, the commissioners took no action, and will not until it is decided who actually has possession of the store. Another remonstrance came from Mr. W. A. Barker, who objected to a license being issued to A. G. Groff, at 89 Bridge street. This place has heretofore been licensed to W. A. Barker & Co., Mr. Groff being the "Co.," and Mr. Barker saw no reason why there should be any change this year. In this case also the commissioners will await further developments. Daniel K. Sullivan was another applicant for a place which some one else now has. Chief of Police Read was again present, and had something to say regarding some of the applicants.

The applications granted were as follows:

Wholesale—Thomas Dennistoun, Kinsley's wharf; Maurice S. Horgan, West Broadway; Retail—John A. Murphy, West Broadway; Paul Hertzog, Washington square; Charles E. Groff, Patrick Hunt, Long wharf; D. H. Mahoney, Thames street and Long wharf; George Beckhurst, Thomas Murphy, William Fish, Lawrence P. Sullivan, Thames street; Thomas Dennistoun, Kinsley's wharf; W. H. Horgan, Franklin street; Joseph Kelley, Dennistoun street; J. H. Finn, Spring street; Patrick Nolan, William street; John Alexander, Levin street; James Groves, DeBlois court.

The following applicants were on the list, but as yet have received no licenses: Albert G. Groff, Bridge street; John Lowney and Daniel K. Sullivan, Long wharf; James J. Horgan, Cornelius McLaughlin, Michael Martin, Thames street; Joseph Simpson, Prospect Hill street; James A. McMahon, William street; John Mitchell, East Bowery street.

None of those whose applications were not acted upon Saturday were re-considered; that is, no licenses were granted yesterday to any who were on Saturday's list. The total number thus far granted is eleven wholesale and sixty-two retail. Of the sixty-one applications in the first lot forty-six were granted, and of the twenty-five considered yesterday sixteen were granted, leaving twenty-three not granted. Four of these were applications for two places, so that but twenty-one places for which licenses were asked have thus far failed to obtain the necessary permit. Two of the licenses granted were to new men; that is, to those not in the business last year.

THE BLAND-BROWN WEDDING.

The Union Congregational Church, on Division street, was well filled yesterday afternoon, when Rev. M. Van Horne united in marriage Miss Sarah E. Brown and Mr. Joseph E. Bland. The church was prettily decorated with palms and potted plants. The guests were shown to the seats assigned to them by the ushers, Messrs. Lewis Robinson and Robert Francis, and previous to the ceremony Mr. F. A. Fredericks gave an organ recital, playing the Lohengrin wedding march as the bridal party entered the church. The bride, who wore a gown of white India silk, the veil being caught with lilies of the valley, and carried a bouquet of yellow roses, was accompanied to the altar by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, and by Miss Albertha Jackson, who was her bridesmaid. The groom was accompanied by Mr. John Thomas as groomsman. Mr. Charles Johnson gave away the bride. After the ceremony a reception, from 6 to 8 o'clock, was held at the future residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bland, 80 Levin street, where the friends and relatives of the groom and bride were hospitably entertained.

TYPEWRITTEN MUSIC.

While great improvements have been made in the last few years in shorthand systems, and language can now be transferred to paper with the rapidity of speech, the writing of music is still an occupation of exasperating tediousness. A musical shorthand has often been suggested, and it is said that certain musicians have devised for themselves such a system, which has served their purpose fairly well. But any attempt to bring the speed of musical notation within even appreciable distance of the rate of musical production, either instrumental or vocal, has always been looked upon as impossible.

It is difficult to imagine how it can ever be otherwise, but none the less are those inventors who seek to increase the facility of transferring to paper musical ideas, either fresh from the brain of the composer or from the rendition of the artist, worthy of commendation and gratitude.

An attempt in this direction has just been made in the construction of a machine for type-writing music. The machine looks like an ordinary typewriting machine, after which it is modelled, the frame, key levers, type bars and carriage being retained.

Various modifications are made so as to adapt the instrument to the change of notation, the carriage being shifted endwise only for the different lines, octaves or notes, and the paper is fed forward with each stroke of the type. The machine is intended either to be used with paper already ruled or to write its own staff by repeating a five-lined character.—[Fort Worth Gazette.

THE INDIAN CANOE.

What a wonderful creation is the Indian canoe! Light as foam, blown like a feather by the slightest breeze, responsive as a cork to the least ripple; yet this same fragile bark is adapted to the wildest waters. It leaps in safety from crest to crest of the cataract, or buoyantly surmounts the billows of the stormy lake. It was well for us this morning that it was so, for we were heading toward a broad sheet of water that was thickly dotted with white caps. We were near enough out to feel the full force of the gale that stung our faces with wind and spray. To go against such a wind with a bark canoe would be an utter impossibility, but to run with it was great fun. Our safety depended upon the skill of the steersman in keeping her before the wind. Certainly the day had commenced auspiciously: we were making quick time. The complacent Irishman was taking to himself all the credit for this gale as though it were a part of his business. I was forbidden to paddle, but with Captain Mick's consent I tied the tails of my rubber coat to the handles of two paddles and inserted the blades in the armholes. The extempore sail greatly added to the speed of the flying craft. On we flew, outstripping the spray that leaped after us and fell short. This kind of sailing furnished sensations for which no analogy can be found in the whole range of navigation. Instead of plunging deeply and laboring heavily as a wooden boat would, our buoyant vessel scarcely deigned to plunge at all, but seemed to skim like a sea-gull on the very foam itself. So we crossed Lake Talon in a boat which a man could carry, doing eight miles of angry waves without shipping a thimbleful of water.—[Outing for May.

SASH BELTS WHICH SEEM TO BUCKLE.

Belts are made with long sash ends falling from either side of the front. The usual model is a folded belt fastening with a buckle, or rather passing through a buckle at each side of the front, the end in each case forming a rosette in the buckle and then falling to the edge of the skirt where it is finished with a frill of either black or white lace. There is a tendency to widen the sash towards the end and thus emphasize the effect of flare. Folded collars are made to match, with tab-like pieces falling from choux to either side of the front of the collar. A beautifully elaborated waist is sketched herewith which is composed of India silk and confined at the waist with a ribbon belt, which ties in a bow in front, the ends dropping to



the hem of the skirt. The collar and vest are of a handsome insertion, and the huge sleeve-caps are edged with a narrow strip of silk, bordered in turn with lace, which ties in front, the ends hanging to below the waist, as shown. The sleeve puffs end above the elbow and are there finished with a flounce of lace. Below, there is a narrow pointed cuff, also lace edged.

A novelty which is just appearing is a sailor collar of enormous proportions which is made with a modification from the usual sort in the cut of it in front. This change makes two revers in front, the lower ones narrowing to the waist line where they disappear under a folded belt. Such an affair makes a new accessory to any gown. The collar in the back is low at the neck and reaches straight across the back from shoulder to shoulder. Besides, the whole is edged with a frill of lace. Made in white moire silk edged with black lace the accessory is in excellent form.

IN THE CHEERING-UP BUSINESS.

When the hard times began last year it was reported that a clever woman declared that if she had to earn her living she would become a "general sympathizer," going to any one who wished to pour out her troubles and worries, listening and comforting for a fixed sum per hour; the interviews to be strictly confidential, and the professional sympathizer never to allow herself to have pains or trials greater than those of her client. This seemed an odd little fancy, as impracticable as original, until a short time ago, when, reading over the lists which a woman's exchange prepares to meet the wants of its patrons, the eye fell upon this item: "In the cheering-up business. A lady who has had successful experience will read to or amuse invalids or convalescents."

Then there is such an occupation, after all, and one which this cheering lady has made successful as well. How does she manage her delicate work? By what cunningly devised means has she bottled up the sunshine which carries its brightness into the lives of those who are strangers to her? And from what founts does she draw sparkling exhilarating draughts? And who, after she has spent her day in "reading to and amusing invalids and convalescents," cheers *her* when twilight gives her back to herself?

It is a beautiful and self-effacing occupation, demanding special gifts of tact and sweetness, and calling for keenness of eye and sweetness, and calling for keenness of eye and quickness of ear, and also, contradictorily enough, for a certain judicious near-sightedness and mental deafness, which can leave unnoticed and unheard all that tends to mar the perfect harmony which it is so essential to maintain.

Yet, while as a means of gaining a livelihood the business is undoubtedly new, it is really an old, very old, vocation, to which from time immemorial women have spontaneously devoted themselves. In the home nest, as daughter and sister, a woman learns to express the sympathy of a loving heart, and in the new relations of wife and mother her opportunities increase immeasurably and unceasingly. Upon the so-called worker partner has ever fallen the duty of lightening by her ready, responsive cheerfulness the burdens borne by her lord and master. When everything down-town goes wrong, home is made to take on more than its usual attractiveness, and the domestic atmosphere has a soothing calm which refreshes a tired man, whose wife and bairnies are at their brightest when poor papa comes in. A married man is more apt to retrieve his fallen fortunes and to re-instate himself more speedily than the unfortunate bachelor, whose only comfort is that when he puts on his hat his whole family is under it!

It is by no means claimed that women have a monopoly of this inspiriting, bliss-imparting quality, yet it is always conceded to be such a right womanly talent that the highest compliment that can be paid to one of the other sex is to liken his powers of sympathy to those of ours. The men whom one must depend on in the dark hours of life, when illness and sorrow and losses depress the most buoyant nature, often possess in the highest degree the power of jehovah-ing—physicians, whose mere presence seems to bring healing; lawyers and clergymen, whose help glows with the unaffected goodness of their sunny natures; and others, weighted with the exacting cares of business life, who yet have a pleasant word and a bright smile in even the darkest hour of their own troubles.

Blessed be all, of whatever age, sex or condition, who are "in the cheering-up business!"—[Harper's Bazar.

IN THE SHADDER.

I'm a settin' in the shadder,
Down in the moulder lane,
An' my heart's a feelin' sadder
Ez I listen to the strain
Of the boberlink a singin'
Like his heart was full of glee,
Wile I can try to a stringin'
Me, j'st like a bumblebee.

Long years ago we got here,
My Mary Jane an' me.
An' a finer, nicer lookin' pair
You'd scacely ever see;
We'd most here in the evenin'
Next night we'd come again,
But now I'm sore agrievin',
An' all for Mary Jane.

'Taint because she died and left me
She didn't go that way,
For if death had bereft me,
I'd not her much to say.
But she left me in the winter
When the jays began to sing—
Then she writ me, she's agoin' ter
Git married in the spring.

So I'm settin' in the shadder,
Or the maple in the lane,
An' my heart's afeelin' sadder,
For she never come again.
An' winter's chased the summer
More'n twenty time away,
Since Mary Jane, she left me,
On that dark December day.

—[G. W. Gleason, in Cincinnati Tribune.

FANCIES.

Henpeck—Now, my wife never wants the last word.

Sharpe (incredulously)—Why, how's that?

Henpeck—She always gives it to me!—[Truth.

Mrs. Westend—Yes, your daughter Marie has a great deal of style. I always say she's the most aristocratic-looking member of your family.

Mrs. Newgold—Oh—er—I'm sure you're very kind to say so, but we adopted Marie from an orphan asylum.—[Truth.

Gertrude—I heard that Mr. Brush paid me a very nice compliment today?

Carrie—Yes? What was it?

Gertrude—Why, he said that among the most beautiful young ladies at the dance was Miss Gertrude Crandall.

Carrie (cuttingly)—Yes; I noticed you among them.—[Brooklyn Life.

A young man, fresh from college, wore as a scarf pin a jewelled gold potato bug. One day he called the attention of an old German book seller to it, asking, "Isn't that pretty, Dutchy?"

"Ja, ja," was the reply. "Dot ish der biggest pug on der schmallest botato I haf efer seen."—[Harper's Bazar.

"I don't know whether to accept Willie Hinkins or not," said the young woman. "He's so wonderfully well satisfied with himself."

"Well, he'd surely be easy to get along with," replied the confidante.

"What makes you think so?"

"He's so easily pleased."—[Washington Star.

She—Well, what do you want?

Tramp—Me an' me pal's left a dispute to you, mim.

She—What is the dispute?

Tramp—As to whether you looks more like Mrs. Langtry or Helen of Troy. We had a bet of a lunch on it, mim, and if you'd kindly decide the bet and loan us the lunch, we'd be much obliged.—[Harper's Bazar.

PERSONALS.

....Queen Victoria arrived at Windsor Sunday evening, from Coburg.

....Miss Rose O'Halloran is the only woman member of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

Baroness Emma Sporre, of Norway, is said to be the best known woman painter in Northern Europe.

....The marriage of Yung Kwai, of the Chinese legation, to Miss May Burnham of Springfield, Mass., will take place May 23.

....Major Joseph Kirkland, a well known writer, soldier and lawyer, died in Chicago Sunday in his sixty-fifth year. His father was Professor William Kirkland of Hamilton College, and his mother, Caroline Stansbury Kirkland, a granddaughter of Joseph Stansbury, a noted Royalist of Philadelphia during the Revolution.

....A fine monument in honor of Columbus is being fashioned in the studio of Don Tomas Mur, the sculptor, in the city of Guatemala. The monument has been ordered by the government of Guatemala, and will be erected on the Plaza de Armas, the principal square of the capital. The same artist, a Spaniard, has been engaged by the Spanish colony in Guatemala to make a group in honor of Bartolome de las Casas, the great defender of the Indian race in America.

....Congressman McCleary of Minnesota is the schoolmaster of the House. He was for many years a professor of political science in the Minnesota State Normal School, and has written a number of schoolbooks that are widely used. He had long been interested in politics in a theoretical way, but his election to Congress was totally unexpected. As state institute conductor, he had occasion to travel all over the state twice a year, and to this fact and to the acquaintance which it gave him he owes his seat in Congress. He was one of the few men in the House who were elected contrary to their own wishes.

HE TRIED IT.

A few years ago the spots on the sun were exceedingly prominent, and there ran over the country an epidemic of interest in astronomy. Every one had a bit of smoked glass and spent his spare moments in gazing at the distant orb. But Dennis Clancy, being employed in an underground cellar, had never seen the smoked glass operation, although he had heard of it. He determined to try it himself, announced his decision to his wife, took an extra noon hour, and set to work. His wife, however, failed to understand the process. For fully thirty minutes Dennis sat discontentedly puffing at his pipe, from which no smoke came, now and then glancing towards the sky.

"Phwat the divil are you doin', Dinn's?" queried the perplexed partner of his joys and sorrows.

"Phwat am Oi doin'?" said Dennis angrily, taking the pipe out of his mouth, "phwat am Oi doin'? Shure that baste of a Maquin tould me if Oi'd smoke glass, Oi cud see the spots on the sun. An' here's my dandeen crammed to the top wid broken windy-glass, and Oi've shmoked for an hour. But divil a bit do Oi see of smoke or spots."—[Boston Budget.

MAY-DAY CUSTOMS IN ANCIENT TIMES.

Early on May-day morning it was the custom in Lincolnshire, up to the middle of the present century, for the swains to place branches of various trees at the doors of the marriageable young women of the village. The twigs all meant something, and were supposed to be emblematical of the character of the recipients, or of the feelings of the donors, sometimes complimentary, sometimes quite the reverse. Wicken, the local name for the mountain-ash, meant "sweet chicken," for instance; oak, a "joke;" and plain ash signified "trash." This last, probably, was usually anonymous.

In Huntingdonshire, about the same period, a doll ornamented with bits of gay-colored ribbons and silks, candlesticks, spoons, sunfers, and the like, was suspended from a rope stretched across the street on the first of May. She was supposed to represent Flora. She had attendants and garlands, and the attendants carried the garlands to the Queen of the May herself. The queen was chosen in the morning by her peers at the village school, and by the same cabal she was dethroned at night. It is explained by Cuthbert Bede that "a parasol was her sceptre, and her crown a wreath of flowers. These she always bore with grace and dignity, arrayed in a white gown and a white veil, and a bag that displayed a white pocket-handkerchief." Preceded by her maids of honor with the garlands, and followed by her other attendants of both sexes, her majesty made a right regal tour from door to door, depositing in her bag, and by the side of her handkerchief, all the substantial gifts made by her loyal subjects, these tithes, usually edible, being consumed at the coronation banquet. After the sovereign and her court had partaken freely of the votive offerings, they played "I spy," "Thread-the-needle," and "Blind-man's buff," and they were usually all ill the ext day.

The young people in Cornwall used to hail May day as "Dipping day." They were wont to gather the flowering branches of the white-thorn or the narrow-leaved elm (called May boughs) which had just put forth their leaves, and which they distributed among their friends. In the afternoon all the boys of the village, armed with buckets, cans, dippers, or "squirts," sallied out and availed themselves of a license which the season conferred to "dip" or douse all persons, of whatever rank or age, who were not fortunate enough to be protected by the display of the sprigs of the elm or hawthorn which were passed about in the morning.—[Harper's Weekly.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

May 1.

408—Arcadius, first emperor of the east after the division of the Roman empire, died; born 383.

1517—The "Evil May Day;" the apprentices of London rose, mobbed foreigners and killed many; 16 of the guilty were hanged and 400 pardoned by Henry VIII.

1528—Panfilo de Narvaez discovered bay of Pensacola, Fla.; out of 300 soldiers in the expedition all but 4 perished.

1672—Joseph Addison born; died 1719.

1690—Commissioners from the colonies met at New York; first instance of a congress of the colonies.

1700—John Dryden, poet, died; born 1631.

1769—Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, born in Dublin; died 1852.

1850—Explosion of gunpowder fleet at Benares, India, destroying 30 vessels and killing 420 people.

1864—Jacob Meyerbeer, German musical composer, died; born 1791.

1880—Samuel Peter Heintzelman, American Union general, died in Washington; born 1805.

1893—The World's Fair (Columbian Exposition) opened in Chicago.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Allan Brothers

21 Spring Street,

Kitchen Furnishing Goods, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work.

Also Tin Roofing.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

For the Spring Trade.

I wish to inform the public that my stock of spring goods is now nearly complete and the prices on all kinds of Kitchen Furnishings so low that they are bound to sell the goods.

It would please me to show my stock and quote prices, both of which I feel certain would be satisfactory.

James F. Marden,

338 THAMES STREET.

SIDEBOARDS

In oak, walnut and ash

FOLDING BEDS AND WARDROBES

In a number of different styles.

DINING CHAIRS,

Cane and leather seats,

—AT—

John S. Langley's,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

16 FRANKLIN STREET.

Cabinet Work

AND

Upholstering

In all its branches.

Mattresses made and made over.

Full line of Chamber Suits and Furniture Coverings,

—AT—

J. W. HORTON & CO.'S,

42 CHURCH STREET.

Furniture, Crockery and Bric-a-Brac packed and shipped.

Telephone, 3285 Cortlandt. New Jersey Office, Westfield, N. J.

Peckham, Warner & Perkins,

COUNSELORS AT LAW,

Offices formerly of PECKHAM & TYLER,

Room 76 Trinity Buildings,

111 BROADWAY (near Wall Street),

NEW YORK CITY.

(Commercial law in all branches.)

W. G. Peckham, John DeWitt Warner, M. C., Edward G. Perkins, Charles H. Strong, John S. Hill.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

"A wolf in sheep's clothing"—the substitute offered by the "cutter" as being just as good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you don't want to be bitten, insist upon having Ayer's Sarsaparilla, even if it is a little dearer. Depend on it, it will be cheaper for you in the end.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Newport Street Railway Company.

SPRING TIME TABLE.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, March 31, 1894, cars on cross-town line will run every twenty minutes, the first trip leaving Postoffice at 7:40 A. M., returning from Cliff avenue at 7:50 A. M. connecting with the 8 A. M. Providence boat. The last trip from the PostoMce will leave on arrival of boat from Providence at or about 6 o'clock P. M.

FREE TRANSFERS.

All cross-town trips will connect with cars on main line at head of Franklin street. Transfers will be made to and from main line without extra charge.

Cars on main line, between Mile Corner, PostoMce and Morton Park, will run on twenty minute time as heretofore until further notice.

ROBT. P. LEE, Assistant Manager.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD

Railroad & Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route."

In effect December 25, 1893.

	Leave		
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newport,	10 00	4 30	*8 00
Providence, arr.	12 05	6 13	9 55
Boston, "	1 35	7 30	11 00
New York, "	4 30	11 00	15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

	Leave			
	NIGHT.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York,	‡12 00	....	5 01	1 00
Boston,	....	....	10 03	3 10
Providence,	....	6 40	11 15	5 00
Newport, arr.	8 35	8 35	1 00	7 00
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

*Connects at Providence with mail train due in New York at 7 A. M.

‡Except Saturdays.

†Via Providence.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:15 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Muenchinger-King Cottage

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottage, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

PROVISIONS.

TOURO MARKET,

Sidney R. Gladding.

Meats, Poultry, Vegetables,

GAME IN ITS SEASON.

COR. TOURO AND SPRING STS., NEWPORT.

Telephone connection.

SPRING

Lamb and Chickens,

Also fine Winter Chickens.

Green Peas, Asparagus, Cucumbers, New Potatoes, New Beets, String Beans.

AT THE

Sea Side Market.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER,

346 & 348 THAMES STREET.

FOR THIS WEEK,

Legs of Mutton, - 11c

Forequarters of Mutton, 7c

Potato Chips

—AT—

PHIL. STEVENS'S,

DEALER IN

MEATS and GROCERIES.

F. B. Coggeshall,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Beef, Veal, Mutton and Lamb,

CURER OF

Celebrated Diamond C Pork Products.

Cor. Washington Sq. & Thames St.

GENUINE 1st QUALITY

$5.00

DUNLAP HATS,

$3.50

—AT—

NUSS, the Hatter's,

140 THAMES STREET.

I have a large stock of these hats which I will close out at the above price.

BARGAINS

In PICTURES, MOULDINGS and FRAMING

—AT—

C. BANNING'S, 67 BROADWAY.

Agency for the Old Staten Island Dye House, established 1829.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Old Colony System.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Monday, January 1, 1894, trains will leave Newport for Boston, week days, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Return, 5:45, 8:30, 11:45 a.m., 3:40, 4:35, a5:0, b6:00 p. m. Middletown, 07:30, c10:15 a. m., c2:55, a5:10 p. m. Portsmouth Grove, c7:30, c10:15 a.m., c2:55, a5:10 p. m. Portsmouth, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Bristol Ferry, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Tiverton, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Fall River, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Taunton, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Middleboro', 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Cape Cod, 7:30 a. m., 2:55 p. m. New Plymouth, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55 p. m. New Bedford, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Attleboro and Stations on Northern Pittsburg and Stations on Providence Division, 7:30, a. m., 2:55 p. m. Lowell, 7:30 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 10:15 a. m. Nantucket, 7:30 a. m. Providence, 7:30, 10:15 a. m., 2:55, 5:10 p. m. Return, 7:00, 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 4:30 d6:35 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for Newton, 6:00 p. m. Return, 4:30 a. m. For Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Taunton, North Easton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Braintree, Quincy and New Bedford, 6 p. m.

a Park Square Station.
b Park Square Station, boat from Fall River.
c Will stop to leave passengers or when flagged.
d Boat from Fall River.

J. M. KENDRICK, 3d Vice President, Boston.
A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Boston.
E. O. ALLEN, Gen'l Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

CONTINENTAL STEAMBOAT CO.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 11,

LEAVE NEWPORT

For PROVIDENCE,

Week days only at 5 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport week days only at 4 P. M.

Stop at Prudence Tuesdays and Fridays only. Stop at Conanicut Fridays only.

EXCURSION TICKETS ONLY 90 CENTS.

ONE FARE 50 CENTS. TEN TRIPS $4.

All freight must be delivered at wharf thirty minutes before boat leaves to insure shipment.

A. LIVINGSTON MASON, General Manager.

1894 TIME TABLE 1894

Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co.

On and after Friday, November 10,

Steamer Conanicut

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Newport, 6:45, 9:30 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 2:30; 4:15, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Leave Jamestown, 6:15 8:15, 10:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M.; 4:00 P. M.

*Or on arrival of Providence boat Wednesdays and Saturdays.

BOSTON & PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO.

FROM

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday

at 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the Old Colony Railroad and connecting roads.

Quick Despatch, Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to

J. H. JORDAN, Agent O. C. R. R., or to

H. J. Jernegan, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. H. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

FALL RIVER LINE.

Only $2 to New York,

for first class limited tickets. Fares reduced to all points. Steamers PILGRIM and PROVIDENCE in commission. Leave Newport week days at 9:15 P. M.; Sundays 10:15 P. M.; due New York 7:30 A. M.

Returning, steamers leave New York week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.; due Newport about 9:15 A. M.; Fall River, 5:00 A. M. Annex boat connection between Pier 28, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Fine orchestra on each steamer.

For tickets and state rooms apply at Express office, 272 Thames St., J. L. Greene, Ticket Agt.

J. R. KENDRICK, Gen'l Mgr., Boston.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport.

For Block Island.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 12:30 P. M.; returning leave Block Island Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 8:30 A. M., weather permitting.

An Advertisement

Should not only be timely, but it shouldbe of a special rather than of a general character.

A Man's Business

May be well known in a community, but it may not be known that he has, at a particular time, goods that are specially desirable because of quality or price.

A Good Salesman

Tells his customers this as they come to his store.

An Advertisement

In a widely circulated newspaper tells hundreds while the salesman is telling one.

JAMESTOWN COAL AND GRAIN.

stove, Chestnut and soft coal. Hay, Straw and Grain. Coal delivered.

J. A. SAUNDERS West Ferry

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS, AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR

Office, 207 Thames Street.

News, $6.00 a year, Journal, $2.00.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, - - 6417-2
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, - - 6417-3



The first edition of the Daily News is printed in season for the early afternoon train and for delivery in Middletown and Portsmouth.

The second edition contains the latest telegraphic and local news, and is delivered by office carriers throughout the entire city.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press. Advertisers using both the **daily** and **weekly** papers receive a discount on the combined rates and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1894

DIRTY STREETS.

Complaints are numerous, and that not without reason, concerning the filthy and even disgusting condition of some of our streets, especially on the days when the refuse is supposed to be carted away. The trouble is of long continuance, but in the hope of better things the Daily News has refrained from joining in the almost universal condemnation extended to present conditions.

But there appears to be no improvement in this direction, nor even reasonable signs of a better time coming. One source of annoyance exists in the uncertainties as to the times when the garbage wagons are to be expected. For instance, in the Third ward, it is understood that each Wednesday is cleaning-up day, and so early on Wednesday morning the narrow sidewalks are lined with ash barrels, boxes, tubs and pails, presenting anything but a cheerful and inviting appearance. And as it is not known whether the wagons will come in the morning, at noon-time or at eventide, everything must be out soon after the break of day; and to make sure, many of these packages are placed upon the curb the night before. Now in the particular part of the Third ward of which we write, it has happened for several weeks that these unpleasant conditions have continued during the entire day, and that Thursday morning has found the line of barrels and packages still unbroken. If the people could be informed that Thursday instead of Wednesday is the proper time to put out their refuse, it would be a favor which they would all appreciate.

But this is not the worst feature of the case. It often happens that this cleaning-up process leaves the street in a far worse condition than at the beginning. The overloaded wagons spill ashes along their course of travel and leave things, often, in a very disagreeable condition. Occasionally the litter of sticks, and especially paper, is such as to disfigure the whole neighborhood and make the best-intentioned efforts at cleanliness on the part of many of no avail, so that the city is far from being entitled to the credit of keeping its streets even reasonably clean. There is, we believe, an ordinance against throwing or leaving paper in the streets at any time, but every day's observance shows that it is practically a dead letter.

And so it is scarcely fair to place all the blame for the conditions criticised upon the city officials or city workmen. Each family has a duty to perform, and upon each rests a part of the blame for the existence of things as they are. It is apparent that in many cases persons overload their barrels of ashes so that they cannot well be emptied into the wagons without spilling, and in such cases the blame does not rest wholly, if at all, on the men who gather up and cart away the refuse. In many instances loose papers are deposited in the barrels and boxes, that are sure to be carried away should the wind be blowing, and this perhaps is a more general cause of the conditions complained of than anything else. And then many people do not hesitate to throw bits of refuse into the gutters, as apparently the easiest way of getting them off their hands, and some give many other articles of refuse the same direction.

Now that summer is at hand, something should be done in the line of reform at this point. The News has been the especial advocate of clean and tidy streets these many years, but while every one agrees with us, little progress appears to have been made by way of improvement. The streets are still receptacles for paper bags, envelopes and other waste, and some of the street employes appear to help make a bad matter worse instead of better. By all means, if we cannot win the praise of having the cleanest streets of any city in the country, we should not make ourselves liable to the charge of having the worst.

SNEAK THIEVING.

The flower thieves are again at their work of spoliation. Complaints come from various quarters that plants which have been tenderly cared for, and in their processes of early growth watched with affectionate care, have been bereft of their early blossoms, and in some cases torn up by the roots and carried away. Our attention has been called to several estates, this morning, where during the night the hyacinths, tulips and other early bloomers were robbed of their beauty, and now stand as simple monuments of the inbred depravity of the persons engaged in this work.

And this is not altogether a new experience, for similar outrages have been committed throughout the city from year to year. Some are disposed to place the responsibility upon "the boys," and such speak of it in that direction as a mere boyish freak. It is true that boys may be engaged in this work, which is even less excusable than robbing a money drawer, and certainly equally criminal; but they are not alone responsible. In one or two cases women—we will not say ladies—have been seen to reach through or over the fences and pluck flowers, as they passed along the street, in open day; and to avoid this evil one person at least has felt obliged to remove all flowering plants from such exposed positions. Should such women be caught in the repetition of such a crime by some flower owners, they may not escape so luckily as have those referred to. The evil has become too great to be longer endured in silence.

In the cases of last night's robberies, the thieves boldly entered the gates and proceeded to the mutilation of flower beds quite away from the street, and this is no unusual thing. It is apparent, also, that the same persons do not do all the stealing, as the field occupied is too broad for that.

It will be agreed that vigorous efforts should be made for the discovery and punishment of these offenders. There is probably no other way of bringing them to their senses, for even the graves of the dead have been desecrated through the same processes; and a spirit that will allow robbing a cemetery of flowers tenderly laid upon the graves of departed friends cannot be reasoned or shamed into respectability. And it is only through most careful watchfulness that even such tokens are preserved from ghoulish hands. The complaint comes from all sections of the city, and the evil is confessedly a growing one. No measures will be too vigorous or even costly that are necessary to break up this annoying robbery, and we learn that steps are being taken to bring the thieves to shame.

MAY DAY.

This is traditional "May day," which was long chiefly celebrated by a resort to the fields and the woods, in search of early spring flowers. As such, it was one of the most delightful and joyous festivals of the whole year. Children in spring attire made it glad with songs, and older people were so carried back to childhood thoughts and joys as to feel young again.

But a sad change has come over the scene. For many years New York city improved May day by making it the occasion for transferring household goods from place to place, as its citizens changed their abodes for the year, which was certainly a great decline both in spirit and practice. In still later days May day has become the occasion for outbreaks on the part of discontented people in many countries. And so this morning was ushered in with announcements of probable uprisings on the part of the so-called friends of labor throughout the Old World, some of which have later developed into incipient riot, if not insurrection. Under these circumstances the approach of May day is looked upon in many countries with apprehension, because of the bad uses to which it has been and may be put. It is now a day for strikes, the inauguration of socialistic attempts at revolution, and much else that threatens the peace and prosperity of society at large. Our telegraphic columns will tell the story of what the day is bringing forth at home and abroad.

The western "industrials," whose energies were chiefly expended in stealing trains and looting the railroads, are coming to grief. They will learn some day, if they have not already, that property rights must be recognized, and that the bums and tramps must obey the laws. There is no occasion for leniency, so far at least as the leaders are concerned, in such cases as this, and they should be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Not to enforce the law under such circumstances is to make the officials parties to the offense, and is a tacit confession that the laws are what the anarchists claim them to be, oppressive.

It is reported that the people of Brazil ascribe their preservation from absorption by European governments to what is known as the Monroe doctrine, and in this they are probably right. During the late rebellion Brazil could have been easily secured by England or some other country but for the attitude of the United States, which in all such cases says "Hands off." And now it is reported that the Brazilians will build a monument in honor of President Monroe, who first formulated the doctrine and announced it to the world.

And now the announcement is semi-officially made that ex-President Harrison is to be a candidate before the Republican national convention of 1896 for a third nomination. The statement is given out from Indianapolis, General Harrison's old home, and by Harry S. New, editor of the Indianapolis Journal. He is understood, also, to be a close personal friend of the ex-President, and doubtless speaks by authority.

The death of Senator Stockbridge of Michigan is announced. He belonged on the Republican side of the chamber. An unusual number of deaths has occured in the present Congress. Senator Stockbridge, though not one of the leaders of his party, had the reputation of being an able and honest official, whose loss will be felt.

Iowa, too, has a lynching case. The victim was a white man, a notorious character, the murderer of an officer who sought to arrest him. The case was clear, and it would probably trouble even the lynchers to tell in what way the ends of justice are promoted by inflicting the penalty by the mob rather than as provided by law.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Harvard won the debate with Yale for the sixth consecutive time, but the event isn't in it with a base ball victory, as an advertisement for the college.—[Providence News.

Pawtucket has a number of unemployed men who are only too anxious to work. Industrious and needy men should receive all possible aid from contractors, builders and other employers of labor.—[Pawtucket News.

"Gen" Fitzgerald (with quotation points around the "general") is reading to his troops his own "poetry" (with quotation points around the "poetry"). Does the "general" want all his troops to desert?—[Boston Globe.

As a matter of fact, in spite of the period of commercial depression we are passing through, the United States is today the most prosperous nation in the world. There is more general employment for its workmen and better pay for those who choose to work than in any country in Europe, in proportion to population. The Coxeyites in no sense represent the real working classes. Genuine workingmen are staying at home, earning their own and their families' support. Those of them who are out of work are looking for it where they are most likely to get it, and are not tramping through the country, beseeching employment.—[New London Day.

If the General Assembly has any business that ought to be attended to, it should be disposed of this week. The session has been prolonged out of all reason and out of proportion to the amount of work performed.—[Pawtucket Post.

One of the curiosities of the day is that farmers all over the Middle and Eastern states cannot get the help they want, where yet armies of the "unemployed" are begging their way to Washington "to ask for work."—[Taunton Gazette.

The trusts had a bad day in Chicago yesterday. There was the tobacco trust, which the attorney general of Illinois attacked; and the already famous gas trust of Chicago, which lost a point in the contest now waging between it and the people in the courts. It is gratifying to find that one state in the Union has laws under which trusts can be assailed with some chance of success, and officers of the law who can or dare to push the attack. For this is something of more than a local interest. The tobacco trust covers pretty much the whole country, being organized under the laws of New Jersey. The gas trust of Chicago has Philadelphia connections.—[Boston Post.

MAY 1.

When the sun rose this morning it found this great sleeping world and woke it. It bade it be itself. It quickened every slow and sluggish faculty. It called to the dull streams, and said, "Be quick;" to the dull birds and bade them sing; to the dull fields and bade them grow; to the dull men and bade them talk and think and work. It flashed electric invitation to the whole mass of sleeping power which really was the world, and summoned it to action. It did not make the world. It did not sweep a dead world off and set a live world in its place. It did not start another set of processes unlike those which had been sluggishly moving in the darkness. It poured strength into the essential processes which belonged to the very nature of the earth which it illuminated. It glorified, intensified, fulfilled the earth.—[Phillips Brooke.

SOME NEW THINGS IN ORDNANCE.

Some interesting ordnance matters have been disposed of by the board of ordnance and fortification at the War Department. It has had a number of important sessions lately and has examined the devices which come from all quarters of the globe as "improvements" in gunnery.

Among the new devices presented for the consideration of the board was a torpedo system proposed by Rudolph Berggren, a New York man. He proposed the use of condensed air in some form, but he made no very definite explanation of his method, and the board was unable to approve the system.

Designs were presented for a Brown segmental tube wire gun of ten-inch calibre. It will cost $60,000. Such a gun enables a comparison of this weapon with other guns of the type. The officers have been experimenting with a five-inch Brown segmental gun at Sandy Hook, and one of the allotments recently was for ammunition for this gun, which is fitted with a special breech mechanism, the screw being continuous and requiring four revolutions of the handle. It has withstood some heavy pressures and given some high velocities. The gun is only used for testing purposes, however. It is too light for seacoast purposes, too heavy for a sledge gun, and not suitable for a rapid fire gun. The private firm which builds these Brown guns has prepared designs for the larger calibre, that the tests may be more profitably continued.

The Secretary was asked to present to Congress an estimate for disappearing gun carriages. The time has now arrived, the board thinks, when these features of the seacoast emplacements should be provided. The Ordnance Department has a larger number of guns on hand now than there are carriages for.

The board has also asked permission to make general use of funds remaining from special appropriations. One appropriation of $200,000, made originally for the manufacture of eight, ten, and twelve inch guns, has been expended, with the exception of $4,500. This is too small a sum for expenditure in the direction intended, and such amounts would be useful in conducting special experiments.

There has been an allotment of $1,495 in behalf of the Seabury six-pounder rapid-fire gun, one of the weapons which will be entered in the competitive test of rapid-fire guns under the board. Another allotment of $1,750 in amount is for the electric seacoast searchlight at Sandy Hook.

The board examined the designs for a twelve inch rapid-fire gun. The inventor, a Danish expert named Alexander Welin, offered the weapon for testing at Sandy Hook. This is a large calibre for a rapid-fire gun, and there would naturally be much interest among ordnance officers in observing with what success the principle could be extended to twelve-inch guns. There are no funds at the disposition of the board, and the gun was not accepted.

An officer of the Italian navy, Captain Edwards, presented a range finder, which he called the telometer. From the description of the instrument the board did not believe that it offered any advantages over American inventions. The board is always willing to test any range finders, which are destined to play an important part in warfare, where the expense attaching to the firing of great guns makes it necessary that each shot shall find the target.

Lieutenant Lewis, an army officer, presented an instrument which he said was the invention of a brother-officer. Its office was the repeating at a distance the readings of the range finder. Nothing was done in the matter. The board was informed that the Seabury Gun Company intended to submit a rapid-fire gun of twelve centimeters. The gun is fitted with the Seabury breech mechanism. This is an American invention and of domestic construction. There is naturally much interest felt in the weapon.

Major Adams, an officer of the army engineer corps, has designed a disappearing gun carriage for twelve-inch guns. These carriages will be an important part of the seacoast defense, and the type of carriage which will be adopted will doubtless mean considerable to the inventor, if not in money, at least in fame among ordnance experts. Several ordnance and engineer officers have presented designs for disappearing mounts, and some of them have been constructed and are being tested at Sandy Hook.

There are any quantity of plans submitted by people who have notions, and some of them are grotesque enough to attract the attention of the practical experts. They generally show that the inventor has little idea of the demands of such a carriage. Some show thought and ingenuity, but such are apt to be already known and, in one way or another, already in use. It is not uncommon for ordnance officers to receive plans of methods and systems which have been in operation twenty years.

The people who made the gun known as the Haskell multicharge gun have presented a design for a carriage for that weapon. It was not approved, the board deeming it inadequate to the needs of the service. This gun is a curiosity in ordnance. It is one of the experimental guns, and was invented by Mr. J. R. Haskell, and has cost the government so far $56,892, a much larger sum than even the twelve-inch service gun. The Haskell gun is of eight-inch calibre, built of steel, and is, relatively to its calibre, the longest seacoast gun yet built, thirty-six feet, which fact will require probably a special carriage for the gun's accommodation.

It has one principal chamber and two auxiliary chambers or pockets, designed for secondary charges and for augmenting the pressure and successively increasing the velocity of the projectile. The cost of experimental guns is always more than subsequent duplications, but in this case the board believes the disproportion between the Haskell eight-inch gun and the standard eight-inch gun is very marked, being something like $40,000.

A novelty in gunnery has been presented to the board by the Maxim-Nordenfelt Company of London. It contemplates a gun of 1.85-inch calibre, mounted on a galloping carriage, intended to be used by cavalry. The board did not approve the purchase of this gun.

The board has made very few allotments, but it has been called upon to consider many new designs and propositions for increasing the efficiency of army and seacoast ordnance.—[New York Times.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms, centrally located, with privilege of bath. Address Box 63, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Lower tenement 34 Howard avenue; separate entrance and separate heating apparatus; all modern conveniences. Apply on premises or to R. C. Ebbs at Langley & Sharpe's.

FOR RENT—The house 10 Howard avenue. All modern conveniences, steam heat, etc. Can be rented for one or two tenements. Possession May 1. Also upper flat in Friendship street. Apply to J. Truman Burdick.

FOR SALE.

Horse for Sale.

A dark bay horse, 15 hands high; can be used either for carriage or with saddle. Sold only as owner is about to leave town. Can be seen between 11 and 1 or 5 and 7. Apply at 58 Ayrault street

LANDAULET FOR SALE CHEAP.

Address "S," Box 391, Providence, R. I.

FLORISTS.

4000 PANSIES. 4000

Old Fashioned June Pinks, Daisies, Polyanthus, Mysotis or Forget-me-nots, Honeysuckles, Clematis Paniculata, Spirea, Japonica, Ampelopsis or Boston Ivy, Geraniums—fine show.

Wilson's Greenhouses, 346 Broadway.

Plants for Hedges.

It is poor policy in putting out a hedge to use plants so small and so illy grown that five or six years will be required for suitable returns.

The Newport Nursery Company

offers privet that has been repeatedly cut back and re-planted, which will make a good hedge 3 to 5 feet high the first year.

Inquire at the **Vernon Avenue Gardens.**

Fine Fresh Cut Flowers

And all kinds of Flowering Plants always on hand. Funeral and wedding work a specialty and at very low rates, at

H. J. HASS'S,

234 THAMES STREET.

Connected by telephone.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the time for cleaning vaults and cesspools before 10 o'clock forenoon and after 5 o'clock afternoon is extended to May 15.

W. F. WYATT,
Inspector of Nuisances.

NOTICE!

DR. RANKIN takes pleasure in announcing to his patients that he will resume his practice early in May, and that Dr. Burt of New York will be associated with him during the summer.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the brothers I. von Hemm and M. von Hemm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on as usual by the undersigned.

M. VON HEMM.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS LOUISE P. STANHOPE,

Drawing and Painting.

Class or private lessons. Second term begins January 3. 22 Bay View avenue.

MRS. J. P. CURLEY,

TEACHER OF FRENCH, PIANO AND SINGING.
3 WHITFIELD COURT.

Edward Y. Mason

(Organist at Channing Church),

Instruction in Organ, Piano or Harmony.

Special attention given to beginners. Accompanist for musicales, entertainments, etc

Residence, 19 Cranston Ave

THE NEWPORT

RESTAURANT,

20 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

First class meals on the European plan served at all hours. Oysters furnished in every style.
DAVID B. ALLEN, Proprietor.
Only restaurant in the city equipped with electric fans.

WHERE CAN WE GET THE BEST

BICYCLES?

AT GEO. W. SMITH'S,

Agent for the Fowler, Singer and Elmore Cycles, from $85 to $160.

Weight from 18 lbs. up.

Repairs done on all kinds of light machinery and bicycles. Pneumatic Tires put on from $10 and up per pair.

Call and see my new shop,

10 Marlborough Street.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 8 A. M.—For Massachusetts and Rhode Island—Fair, followed Wednesday by showers; warmer tonight; fresh southerly winds.

NEW ENGLAND WEATHER.

BOSTON, May 1, 8 A. M.—Local forecast for New England until Wednesday night—Fair today, and generally fair Wednesday, except that showers are probable in northern sections during the afternoon or night Wednesday; slightly warmer in coast sections; winds generally westerly.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

May 1.	8 A M	12 M	2 P M
Temperature,	55	67	70
Barometer,	30.00	30.00	29.98
Wind,	N	SW	SW
Weather,	Cloudy	Fair	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

Sun rises.......... 4 h. 39 m.
Sun sets.......... 6 h. 44 m.
Moon rises A. M. .... 2 h. 49 m.
Length of day.......... 14 h. 05 m.
Day's increase.......... 5 h. 01 m.
High Water, 4 h. 27 m. A. M.; 4 h. 51 m. P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

Sun rises.......... 4 h. 38 m.
Sun sets.......... 6 h. 45 m.
Moon rises A. M. .... 3 h. 09 m.
Length of day.......... 14 h. 07 m.
Day's increase.......... 5 h. 03 m.
High water. 5 h. 11 m. A. M. 5 h. 32 m. P. M.

Moon's Phases.

New Moon, May 5, 9 h. 43 m., A. M., E
First Quarter, May 12, 1 h. 21 m., A. M., W
Full Moon, May 19 11 h. 43 m., A. M., F.
Last Quarter, May 27, 3 h. 4 m., P. M., W

NEW TODAY.

(NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS ARE LISTED HERE.)

Wilson—Pansies; 4th page.
Wanted—Rooms; 4th page.
Plants for Hedges; 4th page.
Newport Restaurant; 4th page.
Wanted—Situations; 4th page.
M. Von Hemm—Notice; 4th page.
Bee Hive—Parasols, etc.; 8th page.
Geo. W. Smith—Bicycles; 4th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 4th page.
A. C. Titus & Co.—Wall Papers; 1st page.
Walsh Brothers—Refrigerators; 5th page.
Inspector of Nuisances—Notice; 4th page.
Wanted—Situation as Waitress; 4th page.
Sherman & Rooney—Spring Lamb; 5th page.
W. F. Spingler & Son—Mattresses; 1st page.
Peckham & Manchester—"Delicacy;" 6th page.

TO LET.

The Unfurnished Cottage at 21 Brinley Street.

A. P. Baker.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as chambermaid or waitress; Newport references. Also for a young girl to do light housework or chamberwork. Address Box 64, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by a young girl as waitress, or chambermaid and sewing; good references. Box 18, Daily News Office

WANTED—Situation to do light housework or take care of children. Apply at 7 Brewer street.

WANTED—Situation as coachman; efficient in the care of fine carriages, horses, etc.; entirely trustworthy; reference. Box 7, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Mrs. Callis, 8 Dennison street.

WANTED—A good strong girl to work in a boarding house; must be willing and obliging. Apply at 16 Washington square.

WANTED—Salesman. A man of ability to represent a Boston wholesale grocery house in the State of Rhode Island. One who can furnish the best of references and two thousand dollars security. Address Box 2,121, Boston.

WE WISH to employ a few good men to make $50 to $100 a week selling our Home Electric Motor. Runs sewing machines, printing presses, ventilating fans, pumps, etc. Everybody buys them. Steady employment. Easy situation and good wages. W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, Ohio.

A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.—Wanted, immediately, canvassers and agents in every city in the United States to introduce "Multum in Parvo," the elastic ink holder for pens; from $3 to $10 easily made with 5 hours' work daily. Call or address Theo. S. Meyer, 140 Nassau street, room 46, New York City.

WANTED—A housekeeper in a small family; age from 30 to 35 preferred. Box 26, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A capable colored woman for general housework in a small family. Box 11, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Salesman to solicit in Newport and near-by towns. Apply after 2 o'clock Armour Packing Co., Office, Park House.

WANTED—A good reliable agent in this city; office work. $75 to $100 per month to the right man. Must be able to carry $100 worth of stock. Address Golden Era, 9 West 14th street, New York city.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A small blue enamel clasp pin. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to Box 48, Daily News Office.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED.

The principals of the **New York School of Expression** desire the addresses of those willing to receive students into their homes during the **Summer Session** of the school

IN NEWPORT,

(July and August). Terms must be moderate. Address with reference,

F. TOWNSEND SOUTHWICK,
Carnegie Music Hall, - New York.

Family Coal.

A full stock of the best varieties of Red and White Ash Coal.

Lykens Valley and George's Creek Cumberland.

Gardiner B. Reynolds & Co.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 1, Wall Street—Opening Prices—Atchison, 14½; Tobacco, [illegible] Burlington & Quincy, 78¾; Chicago Gas, [illegible] Whiskey 25¾; General Electric, [illegible] Lead, 11⅞; Cordage, 23¾; Ontario & Western, [illegible] 10¼; sugar, 105½; Union Pacific, [illegible] Union, 85.

Noon—Money on call, easy, at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4 per cent; exchange, firm, with actual rates at [illegible] for 60 days and 4.88¾ @ 4.89 for demand; posted rates, 4.88½ @ 4.90; commercial bills, [illegible] bar silver, 64¼; governments, steady; [illegible] 113¾; 4s, coup., 114; railroad bonds, [illegible] Pacific 6s, 102 bid. Stocks during the [illegible] were strong and higher, especially [illegible] Grangers. The improvement from the [illegible] point of the day ranged from ¼ to [illegible] the latter in Tobacco. At noon stocks [illegible] slightly weaker in tone.

NEW YORK, May [illegible]

Atchison	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton preferred	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. Louis	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. Louis preferred	[illegible]
Cotton Oil Certificates	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]
Delaware & Lackawanna	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande preferred	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Erie preferred	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]
Lead Trust	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]
North American	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]
Northern Pacific First preferred	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Northwestern preferred	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
New York & New England	20
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Ontario & Western	17
Oregon Navigation	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	20
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	16
Reading	5
Rock Island	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
St. Paul, M. & Man	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]
Omaha preferred	[illegible]
Sugar Trust	[illegible]
Sugar Trust preferred	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]
Wabash	19
Wabash preferred	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]
National Cordage	[illegible]
National Cordage preferred	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]
Duluth preferred	[illegible]
Gen. Elec	[illegible]

BOSTON EXCHANGE.

Boston, May 1. Noon.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	[illegible]
Boston & Lowell	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]
Fitchburg preferred	[illegible]
New York & New England	[illegible]
New York & New England preferred	[illegible]
Old Colony	[illegible]
West End Railway	[illegible]
West End Railway preferred	[illegible]
Osceola Mining Co	[illegible]
Tamarack Mining Co	[illegible]
American Bell Telephone	[illegible]
Erie Telephone Co	[illegible]
West End Land	[illegible]
Gen. Elec	[illegible]
Gen. Elec. preferred	[illegible]
U. S. Rubber preferred	[illegible]

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent, - 121 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

SUMMER SEASON.

A. Excellent summer cottages can be obtained in and around Newport, from $600 to $1,000, a very few at $300 to $500.
B. In superior villas, can offer, with grounds and stables to each, [the houses being handsomely furnished], one at $1,600, one at $3,000, and two at $2,500, one a beautiful country place.
C. In the "Hill" district, $1,500, $1,400, $1,300, $1,200. Bellevue avenue, $1,200.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—WILKEY—In this city, at the home of the bride, 30th ult., by Rev. W. H. Allen, Mr. Augustus P. Allen of Portsmouth, R. I., and Miss Ellenetta S. Wilkey.

DIED.

LEYDEN—In this city, 1st inst., at the residence of her brother in-law, Richard J. Walsh, Sunshine court, Kate Leyden, aged 20 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.
BURRINGTON—In Providence, 30th ult., Charles B. Burrington.
WALSH—In Providence, 29th ult., Mary, widow of Bernard Walsh, in her 71st year.
NICHOLS—In Alburton, 29th ult., Elizabeth R. Brown, wife of Isaac Nichols, in her 74th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 332 and 334 Thames street. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any substitute article. Take Hood's and only Hood's.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

For the benefit of your family was written on a small package presented to a sufferer. He had insurance, but this package contained Adamson's Cough Balsam and restored him to health after taking a few doses

Dean's Rheumatic Pills, absolutely cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Entirely vegetable. Safe

The genuine Angostura Bitters cure indigestion and restore the appetite. Every druggist keeps them. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons sole manufacturers

Blotches, Old Sores, Ulcers and all skin eruptions cured by P. P. P., the greatest blood purifier of the age.

Rheumatism yields readily to P. P. P. [Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.]

If you are troubled with Dyspepsia, Stomach Disorder or Liver and Kidney Complaint, try P. P. P., and you will rejoice at its magical workings. Females are peculiarly benefited by P. P. P. It expels disease, and gives healthy action to every organ.

New life, new energy are infused in the system by the blood purifying and cleansing properties of P. P. P., the greatest blood purifier of the age.

A fact worth knowing is that blood diseases which all other medicines fail to cure yield slowly but surely to the blood cleansing properties of P. P. P. [Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.]

FOR RENT.

Two stores on Bellevue avenue.
Lower tenement, Ayrault street.
Will sell for $1,850, a cottage and barn, on Spring street.
Long wharf property, $3,800.

SIMEON HAZARD,
Real Estate Rooms, 94 Broadway.

Here We Are

With three carriage painters at work. Prices low and good work.

STEVENS, - 48 & 50 Spring Street.

Steel Tires

as cheap as at any shop in the city.

STEVENS,

48 & 50 SPRING STREET.

BY TELEGRAPH
To the Associated Press.
SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

Police Preparations to Quell Disorder.

No Serious Disturbances Thus Far Reported.

BERLIN, May 1.—A tour of the eastern and northern sections of Berlin at an early hour this morning found everything quiet, and even dull. The sky was overcast, and promised a drizzling rain, for the early part of the day at least. Small meetings were held in various parts of the eastern and northern sections, but there was a noticeable absence of enthusiasm. In the western and southern suburbs, where the building strike is on, there was a noticeable lack of unanimity among the workmen. Some of them were in holiday attire and strolling about, while others were at work. A number of the yards were open with a full force of men.

The police, including the reserves, had been summoned to duty at 5:30 o'clock, and by 6 o'clock strong bodies of policemen were patrolling the streets, to prevent the crowds from becoming too large and to quell the slightest disturbance at the moment of its breaking out. Relays of police were stationed in halls near the meeting places, and every precaution against disorder was taken. Though there was not the slightest indication of disorder in the earlier hours, the police expected that the scenes would become livelier after the time had passed when all laboring men are ordinarily at work, and shortly after 7 o'clock the patrols were strengthened.

The Vorwaerts and other socialist newspapers were issued as usual this morning, but each announced that it would not publish tomorrow.

The workingmen in the building trades in this city resolved yesterday to strike today.

Rome Apprehensive of Disturbances This Evening.

ROME, May 1.—A bomb charged with picric acid was exploded at Liverno last evening. The explosion created a panic, but order was restored when it was found that no one had been hurt and that only slight damage had been done.

The police this morning destroyed a large number of anarchist bills, landing the deeds of Ravachol, Vaillant and Henry. The city is quiet, but it is feared that there will be disturbances in the evening, when the socialists return from the mass meetings which they are holding in the country, having heard the order prohibiting such gatherings in the city. Troops have been sent to the scene of the meetings, to preserve order.

Quiet Prevails in Sicily.

ROME, May 1.—Despatches from Massa di Carrara and other places in Sicily this morning report everything quiet. The shops are open as usual, and no disorder is threatened.

Armed Uprising Threatened in a Hungarian District.

VIENNA, May 1.—Inquiries in the Aisold district in Hungary show that preparations had been made for an armed rising today. The burgomaster of Hod-Mezo Vasarnely, where the riots recently occurred, and the colonel of Hussars there, have been threatened with murder. The prison windows have been broken, and the prisoners have been assured that they will be liberated and will obtain revenge on May 6. A raid on a blacksmith shop in the town brought to light a lot of sharpened scythes and other weapons.

Plot to Destroy Mines in Moravia.

VIENNA, May 1.—A battalion of infantry arrived at Ostrau, Moravia, this morning to protect the coal mines there. This action was taken on the discovery of a plot to destroy the mines on May day. The authorities have been aware of the plot for several weeks, but have kept this knowledge to themselves, and the arrival of the soldiers this morning was undoubtedly a surprise to the plotters.

Rope Makers' Strike in East Flanders.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—A thousand rope makers were on strike at Hamme, in East Flanders, this morning, and organized a procession. The parade had scarcely got in motion when the crowd began throwing stones, smashing windows, etc., and the police dispersed it.

"REDDY" WILSON LYNCHED.

Notorious Iowa Highwayman Hanged by a Masked Mob.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Iowa, May 1.—"Reddy" Wilson, one of the most notorious burglars and highwaymen in these parts, is a corpse, the victim of a determined and well-organized band of citizens. He was hanged in front of the city hall early this morning, having paid the penalty of death for shooting and killing City Marshal Whitney here last Saturday. The principals to the lynching are unknown, having been carefully disguised and their faces hidden behind masks.

About one hundred men met at the schoolhouse at 11:30 o'clock last night. A leader was appointed, and others were sent out to secure more men. At 1 o'clock this morning about one hundred and fifty men were gathered together, and four hundred more were on the street. The leader sent out parties to look up a rope and sledge hammers, and the mob proceeded to the jail. Officers Linn and Duell were then in charge of the prisoner. They drew their revolvers when the mob came up, but when they were covered by at least fifty weapons in the hands of the mob, and were ordered to deliver the keys of the jail, they complied.

Wilson was found crouching in his cell, thoroughly understanding from the conversation he had overheard that his life was sought by the mob. He was dragged out into the street, and the mob headed for the outskirts of the town, but got no farther than the city hall. Wilson tried to make a speech. He said he was driven to the killing in self-defense, but would say nothing about his pals. Before the man had finished what he had to say his words were drowned by the cries of the mob. He was hurried to the steps leading up to the city hall, the rope was thrown over the structure, and his body was soon dangling in the air.

Story of the Dead Man's Crime.

Last Saturday night Marshal Whitney, with several others, made a raid upon a place supposed to be the rendezvous of a gang of burglars. The house was that of a man named Henderson, at the corner of Fourth and Michigan streets. Marshal Whitney, Night Marshal Duell and Policemen Wiseeup and J. B. Lyons were the searchers. In the room down stairs the officers found Henderson, and Special Policeman Wiseeup was left to guard him, while the other three men went upstairs. When they stepped into a room one flight up they found two of the burglars, and when Marshal Whitney ordered them to surrender they opened fire on the officers. Marshal Whitney and Lyons then fired. At the second shot from the burglar Marshal Whitney reeled backward and fell dead. Lyons and Duell then emptied their revolvers at the burglars, one of whom was shot in four places, once through the lungs, once through the shoulder and once through each leg. Lyons was slightly wounded. After the shooting the officers vacated the house, taking the body of the dead marshal with them. The body was laid on the sidewalk, and during the excitement one of the burglars escaped.

Henderson, the man at whose house the burglars were found, was taken to Logan Saturday for safe keeping, as there was strong talk of his being lynched. The wounded burglar was afterwards identified as "Reddy" Wilson, a noted criminal, who had served two terms in the Nebraska penitentiary. The burglar who got away was captured late yesterday evening. A crowd of about three hundred people gathered at the station last evening to lynch him if he should be brought here, but they were disappointed. The officers had been warned, and took their prisoner to Logan.

Belgian Princess Ill.

BRUSSELS, May 1.—Princess Clementine, youngest daughter of King Leopold, is ill with a bronchial affection which threatens serious consequences. The princess is in her twenty-second year.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon a body was seen floating in the water at the south side of Perry Mill wharf. The men about the dock hurried to the scene, and found a lad, named Kerin McDonald, about seven years old, floating face downward in the water, near a fish car, while on the wharf was his brother, one year younger, with Kerin's hat, still dry, in his hand. The police were notified, but no attempt was made to take out the body until the patrol wagon arrived. Coroner Stanhope happened to be met on the way, and he, with the lad's father, at once began efforts to resuscitate the little fellow. Their efforts were unsuccessful up to the arrival of Dr. Turner, who ordered the lad taken to his home, 25 Cannon street.

The lost boy, for it seems probable that he is dead, with his brother, left home for school at 1 o'clock. It is supposed that he was pushed over in some way, but nothing definite could be learned as to how he got into the water. His father, Patrick McDonald, works in Hammett's lumber yard.

THE ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL BASE BALL CLUB.

The Rogers High School base ball players were at Morton Park yesterday afternoon, trying to brace up for the coming games of the intercollegiate season, the game at Providence on Saturday having convinced them that much hard work is necessary before the club can be in anything near the position it occupied last year. There is an evidence of lack of practice and an unfamiliarity with the play of various positions, the latter due partly to the new men it has been necessary to bring in to fill vacancies. Several changes will be made in the field, and the boys will practice steadily this week, in anticipation of next Saturday's game at New Bedford. Last year's team was very thoroughly beaten at the Training Station early in the season, and the lesson then taught was an excellent one. This year's team has, according to reports, not shown the discipline or energy that was displayed last year. Had the Boston Latin School game been played out, the local team would probably have learned that it needed an abundance of work a week before the season opened, but the rain prevented this, and the result was some pretty "rocky" work at Providence. Cozzens's arm is not yet in good condition for continuous work, though as the weather grows warm it is expected to improve. The boys also need considerable practice in batting before they reach their last year's form.

THE RETURN OF THE PORTSMOUTH.

United States training ship Portsmouth reached the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday, after her annual cruise in West Indian waters. The trip was made exciting by two heavy gales which were encountered. One was met off the Bermudas on the outward voyage, and the other lengthened the homeward trip by nearly two weeks.

Commander Barclay gives the following account of the cruise: The vessel sailed from Newport on December 13, 1893, with one hundred and thirty-five apprentices on board. When three days out a small-sized hurricane was met. After the first hour of plunging and rolling the boys began to manifest a boundless indifference as to whether the vessel kept afloat or not. When they had found their sea legs, the course of instruction in seamanship, sail-making, knotting and splicing and obsolete ordnance began. Not a single piece of modern ordnance with which the new vessels are armed is furnished to the ship, and all that the boys learn about these old guns they will be called upon to forget as soon as they are transferred to a ship of the regular service.

The Portsmouth could have reached Barbadoes, her first port, one week before she did. But the captain had orders to spend twenty-five days at sea, and the orders were obeyed to the letter. From Barbadoes the vessel went to Martinique, and thence to Trinidad, where battery practice was had. Santa Cruz and St. Thomas were next visited, and then the ship set sail for home.

The crew of apprentices, Captain Barclay said, will be transferred at once to receiving ship Vermont, where they will be held as available for the new vessels. They have had quite a taste of naval discipline, and as they are all sturdy American boys they will be useful additions to the ships in which they go in spite of the vast amount of useless knowledge they carry. Before being assigned to a ship they will have a furlough of ten days. It is expected that some will not return from their leave. Captain Barclay says it is very seldom the case that they all do. A number find that they have made a false start in life, and when they reach home decide to stay there.

Captain Barclay does not know until he receives orders from Washington what the future movements of his vessel will be. He expects that after a few necessary repairs the vessel will be ordered to take another batch of apprentices on a cruise to the Mediterranean.

A HATCHING HOUSE FOR LOBSTERS.

Crowley & Coombs are building a hatching house for the state fisheries commissioners. It is twenty-four feet long by twelve wide, and draws, loaded, about three feet six inches. There will be no motive power, as the house will remain anchored. The contrivance is practically a fish raft, with a house attached. The boxes in which the young spawn will be developed are similar to those used for carrying lobsters and tautog. As the openings between the slats are in many cases too wide to protect and keep in the small fish, they will be covered by some sort of thin cloth or wire mesh. The house, which is placed on one end of the raft, is ten by six feet, and will serve as a sort of office and workshop. The craft will probably be moored somewhere in the inner harbor, and will be in charge of Mr. J. M. K. Southwick, one of the commissioners, who will at first give his attention to hatching young lobsters. It will be easy for Mr. Southwick to get good seed lobsters from the local fishermen. The float on which the hatching house depends is made up of two sections of the $1,600 hollow boom made for the Colonia last year.

A PLEA FOR EIGHT HOURS.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

The City Council, at its meeting tonight, will have to decide upon a question which concerns every man in this city who is compelled to labor for his living, and one which will affect indirectly even our city fathers themselves. This question is the petition of the Newport Trades Council that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers employed by the city of Newport. Eight hours is now a day's work for the laborers employed by the local and many Boston contractors, who, recognizing the fact that the eight hour day has come to stay, make their estimates upon plans upon an eight-hour basis.

Congress, for once in its history, has ignored the insatiate demands of capital and monopoly, and has established eight hours as a day's work in the District of Columbia and on all government contracts and buildings in the United States. This act of Congress is very strict and sweeping in its provisions, declaring it to be unlawful for any contractor or sub-contractor to work his men more than eight hours on any government work, or on materials for government work, whether upon a United States reservation or in a quarry, mine, or mill; and imposing a heavy fine upon those breaking the provisions of the act. The United States is the largest and grandest corporation on the face of the earth, and has set an example which might well be followed by this and other municipalities and corporations, with lasting credit to themselves. Already thirteen states and over four hundred municipalities have shown themselves to be abreast of the progressive spirit of the age, by establishing the eight-hour day within their jurisdiction.

People of learning, of thought, and of ability and influence, who have never before carefully investigated the subject, are beginning to perceive the deep signification and great importance of the rapidly increasing organization of labor. They are beginning to realize the fact that the labor element is fast arousing from the stupor in which it has lain for centuries, and by asserting its rights with all the power of tongue and pen is rapidly acquiring that influence and power in directing the affairs of our government to which it is properly entitled.

And why should not labor, representing three-fourths of our population, have the right to demand legislation for the regulation of its hours of toil and the compensation it shall receive. Capital demands protection and compensation from the government in the form of monopolies, subsidies, premiums and high tariff duties; while labor demands simply the right to work, and receives a fair compensation for that work, and that the hours of toil shall be limited by law. We are told that "times are hard," and it is with regret that we must admit it is a fact. Factories and mills are shut down, and there is a surplus of labor. There is but one way to reduce this surplus, and that is to shorten the hours of labor. This will create a demand for more men, and furnish those now unemployed with the means to provide for themselves and families, and relieve our already over-crowded almshouses and other charitable institutions.

Let the workingmen of Newport carefully watch the action of the council tonight. Let them observe whether their representatives in the city government are faithful to the trust they have placed in them, and let them remember the fact in both business and political circles. Let them reward not only their friends but their enemies, each in the proper manner.

J. W. A.

DISTRICT COURT.

But one case was tried in the district court today. It was a complaint against Henry J. Simpson, in which his wife says she is afraid he will do her bodily harm. There was no counsel for the prosecution, as the case comes from Tiverton, and Judge Baker examined the witnesses himself. Mr. Ives appeared for the defendant, who had no witnesses. It was the same old story—drink. The wife, who could not be called a bad-looking woman, told her story, and it was corroborated by Margaret Waldron and Miss Hartley, who heard defendant speak of taking his wife's life. The special threats were made on March 11. The wife had left her husband and gone to live with her brother, taking the furniture and the children. The husband was at different times refused admittance, although he was allowed to come in sometimes. One witness said he was usually in drink. He told his wife that if she didn't live with him he would take her life and his own before the week was out. Another witness heard him say he would give her another week to live, and she could make the best of it; he would watch her night and day, and take her life on the road. This witness thought he would have tried it then but for the presence of others; the other witness didn't really think he would execute his threats.

The defendant took the stand. He seemed to be naturally a bright young man, but made a poor showing when he said he was doing nothing and had worked but five days since last July. His wife had worked in the mill. As to the particular charge, he could only say that he did not remember or know anything about it. He had asked his wife where she was going to move, and her reply was: "That's for me to know, and for you to find out." He was willing to support her and do all he could for her. A point certainly in his favor was the fact that, after hearing that there was a warrant out for him, he voluntarily came from Fall River and gave himself up to the Tiverton constable. He testified that he didn't know that he had committed any offense, and went to see about it. Incidentally, Massachusetts's new holiday, which he called "Lexington Day," made its appearance in a Rhode Island court.

Mr. Ives advocated defendant's taking the pledge, and the reunion of the family. The wife evidently had no use for this plan, so far as she was concerned. The court, in view of the fact that defendant had heretofore used personal violence on his wife, felt that he ought to be held, but he had no money, apparently, to pay costs, and the case was continued four weeks for sentence, when it will be in order for the defendant to be able to pay the state's expenses, in his behalf incurred, and to give a recognizance to keep the peace, towards everybody in general and his wife in particular. Meantime his former recognizance holds, and his surety is responsible for his good behavior.

City Solicitor Sheffield was absent, attending the hearing on the Jewish Synagogue matter, in the legislature.

Some twenty or more cases are in order for next Friday.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Is and asparagus is in the market.

—Mr. A. L. Aubrain of New York is in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Weld went to New York today.

—Every stateroom on the New York boat was occupied last night.

—Mr. Warren Leland and Mr. Warren Leland, Jr., of New York are at the Perry House.

—Mr. Robert M. Cushing is in town, and will occupy his residence on Ocean avenue this summer, for the first time in years.

—The head clerks at the Ocean House this season will be Mr. J. Marion Pollock and Mr. Charles E. Dean, well-known and popular hotel men.

—Up to last night twelve hundred and forty dog licenses had been issued, or about one hundred more than last year. Ninety-four were females.

—Superintendent of Hacks Denman will present to the board of aldermen this evening applications for eighty-nine carriage licenses, twenty-four wagon licenses and one hundred and forty-two drivers' licenses.

—Daniel Dillon has filed an intention to build a barn, 25x40 feet, at an estimated cost of $175, on Wanton street, for Carrie F. Freeborne; and Anna A. Viera has filed an intention to build a two-story wooden house, 40x15 feet, at 17 Narragansett avenue.

—Paul M. Barker and others have sold to William K. Covell a lot of land, bounded southeasterly, 30 feet, on Covell street; southwesterly, 54 feet, on other land of the grantee; northwesterly, 30 feet, and northeasterly, 54 feet, on other lands of the grantors.

—The old liquor licenses expired last night and this morning Chief of Police Read personally notified all saloon keepers who have not been granted licenses for this year that they must close their places of business at once, regardless of any further action of the commissioners, and that any one who failed to comply with the law in this respect would be at once prosecuted.

A NEW DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Mr. Martin H. Ball entered the custom house today as deputy collector, relieving Mr. Clarence A. Hammett, who has served in that capacity for four years. The selection of Mr. Ball is generally admitted to be an excellent one in many respects, and he has hosts of friends who wish him success in his new labors. The retiring deputy has proved a very efficient and obliging official, and leaves the office with the highest respect of the new collector and of those who have had business relations with him. He will remain a few days to assist his successor in the duties of the office.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stadler arrived from New York this morning. Mr. Stadler will open soon a fruit store, in the Smith block.

When the Tourgee brothers arose this morning, they missed some $40 in cash which they had on hand, and also an employe by the name of Folger. As a boat belonging to Captain Chandler was stolen during the night and afterward found at Champlin's wharf in Newport, they think that Folger is the thief.

The telephone men are stringing the wires on the new line today.

Mrs. Southwick moved from Newport today to her house on the Bryer plat.

Mr. David B Prentice and family and Dr. B. C. Hurst and family of Philadelphia have taken rooms at Hotel Thorndike for the season.

The Baldwin Dry Air Refrigerators.

For Positive Circulation, Pure Dry Air, Perfect Preservation of Contents, Economical use of Ice, The Baldwin is the best. Made in 60 styles.

WALSH BROTHERS,
222 Thames Street,
SOLE AGENTS.

M. F. Cottrell,
IMPORTER
—OF—
FINE MILLINERY,
8 TRAVERS BLOCK.

Sherman & Rooney,
THE LEADING MARKETMEN,
Are selling
RHODE ISLAND SPRING LAMB
—FOR—
30 cents a pound.

Alfred C. Langley, A.M.,
Private Tutor,
School Street. Call from 1 to 3 P. M.
Also Piano Instruction and Accompanying

Pain Killer
Will quickly cure Diphtheria, Quinsy, Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat. All druggists sell it.
Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

SMOKERS,
Are you hard to suit?
—IF SO TRY OUR—
HOTEL BRUNSWICK CIGAR.
J. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 306 Thames St.

I have just received an invoice of
3-Penny Steel Wire Nails
In 25 lb. Boxes and in 100 lb. Casks.
—ALSO—
Steel Wire Tacks in "Miniature Kegs."
These are for sale at lowest prices, and were put up at factory expressly for
H. A. THORNDIKE,
Trucksman and Dealer in all kinds of Barrels and Headings, Nails, Tacks, etc.
65 & 67 BRIDGE ST. Telephone connection.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, &c.

The Grand Entertainment
AND SOCIAL
OF THE BERKELEY BAND
Will be held in
Music Hall on Wednesday, May 2,
Which will probably be the last time of the season. All those who have not seen their two comedies should avail themselves of this privilege.
There will be refreshments served.
If stormy next fair night.
Entertainment to begin at 7:30.

CLOTHING.

Our Custom Order Department.
By actual count we have 340 samples of goods from which to select spring garments. It seems as if any one should be pleased from such a variety. So much for the variety. Now as to prices, etc., you will find our prices more reasonable than you would think was possible—from $11 to $35 for suits and from $3 to $10 for trousers. We are already taking orders and would be pleased to have you give us a trial order. We guarantee fit and satisfaction.
In the meantime do not forget we have all latest styles in Hats, Shirts, Gloves, etc.
Bennett's One Price Clothing Store,
Next Caswell, Massey & Co.

The Latest Styles
—IN—
SPRING GOODS
—AT—
H. D. SPOONER'S,
200 THAMES STREET.

"THE OUTWARD FORMS THE INNER MAN REVEALS."
Ask to see our Diagonals for Dress-up Suits.
The number of pieces we carry will astonish you.
The reasonableness of our prices will please you.
The trimming and make up of our Garments will satisfy you.
The Fit of our Garments will comfort you.
The Style of our Garments will delight you.
W. C. Langley & Son,
174 & 176 Thames Street.

London and Paris Fancy Trouserings of every kind and make.
OTTO,
244 Thames Street.

See the Latest Styles in Spring Goods
—AT—
T. J. CEANEY'S,
19 FRANKLIN STREET.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro' street. Office hours from 9 A. M to 2 P. M.

ODORLESS
Moth Proof Bags
Will surely protect your clothes against moths.
AIR TIGHT, MOTH, DUST and INSECT PROOF.
Just the thing for a gentleman's dress suit, ladies' fine dresses, furs, etc.
Each bag contains patent hooks inside for hanging articles and are large enough for an entire suit. Ask to see them at
A. C. Landers's
167 Thames Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
LADIES'
Cloth Top Glazed Kid Fox'd Oxfords
Cloth Top Pat Leather Fox'd Oxfords
Latest style, $3.50 a pair,
—AT—
THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.
214 THAMES STREET.

Ladies' Welted Shoes
Have just the right thickness soles to wear in early spring, made from fine dongola stock, opera toe last, patent leather tips, medium low heels,
at $2.50 and $3.00.
Men's Welted Shoes
In all the latest shapes, including the new razor toe, at $3.00.
NORMAN, 160 Thames St.

DRY GOODS.
New French Satines.
Our line of these goods now open. They are worth looking at.
WM. B. SHERMAN, JR.,
COR. THAMES AND MARY STREETS.

BARGAINS
—IN—
HOSIERY!
15c. quality reduced to 11c.
25c. " " " 22c.
38c. " " " 33c.
45c. " " " 37c.
50c. " " " 42c.
75c. " " " 62c.
A good chance to buy fine hosiery at a low price.
G. M. DOCKRAY,
204 Thames Street.

Lace Curtains!
Some Good Values in Lace Curtains from
50c. to $5.00 per pair,
—AT—
James H. Hammett's,
166 THAMES STREET.

D. SHANAHAN,
DEALER IN
HAY AND GRAIN,
14 Franklin Street.
Opposite Post Office.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Associated Press.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

FRANCE AND THE POPE.

At Variance Over the Law Relating to Church Wardens' Accounts.

LONDON, May 1.—A press representative in Rome telegraphs that the question involved in the suspension by the French government of the stipend of the Archbishop of Lyons, because of his opposition to the law relating to the accounts of church wardens, was assuming a very threatening phase. The French government believes that the pope himself incited the archbishop to his opposition to the law, and accuses His Holiness of being ungrateful, in view of the government's recent policy toward the Vatican. The French ministry also find a fresh offense on the part of the pope in his having directly informed Monsigner Ferrand, bishop of Autun, of his elevation to the sacred college, instead of conveying that information through the ministry. The correspondent adds that the pope has decided to intervene in the case of the Archbishop of Lyons, in order to prevent further complications.

A despatch from Paris says it is semi-officially stated there that the pope will indicate a line of conduct to be observed by the French hierarchy which will obviate further trouble in regard to church wardens' accounts.

AS A POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

Pope Leo to Review the Chief Events of His Administration.

LONDON, May 1.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the pope will receive on Tuesday coadjutor Begin of Quebec, who will report on the condition of the church in his diocese.

The coming papal encyclical will be somewhat in the nature of a political testament. It will review the chief events of the present pontifical, beginning with the Kulturkamp negotiations, and will refer to Ireland, the United States and France. It will conclude with a prayer for religious peace and the growth and prosperity of all nations.

ATTACKED A PRIEST.

Pennsylvania Poles Tear Their Pastor's Vestments from Him.

FREELAND, Penn., May 1.—A number of Polanders undertook to throw Organist Charles Bossekoki from the gallery of the Polish Catholic church here, as the vesper services were about to begin Sunday evening. The scuffle was in progress when Rev. Father Mazotis appeared in the sacristy door, clad in his priestly vestments. He commanded the belligerents to desist and leave the church, but instead they pounced upon him. Before the priest's friends could prevent it, the enraged Poles had inflicted several severe injuries upon their pastor and torn his sacred garment to shreds. There was a large congregation present, and the wildest excitement prevailed. Two of the priest's assailants were arrested, and more arrests will follow.

ALLEGED SECRET UNDERSTANDING.

Nicaraguan President and British Minister in Collusion.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A special despatch from Managua, Nicaragua, says: The government is secretly sending armed men into the Mosquito country. There appears to be a secret understanding between Mr. Gosling, the British Minister to Central America, and President Zelaya. The president thus far has refused to remove Commissioner Lacayo, who is known to be pursuing a policy in the Mosquito country calculated to incite the people against American residents. Only fear of American warship San Francisco seems to deter him from going to extremes. The government claims to have routed and destroyed Morah's band.

Chinese Six Companies Want a Further Extension of Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—At a meeting of the Six Companies, held here last night, it was decided to again petition the Chinese Minister at Washington to ask Congress for an extension of time in which to register under the Geary act. The registration book should close next Thursday.

Bomb Explosions in Italian Cities.

ROME, May 1.—Bombs were exploded in the police offices in Ascona and Leghorn yesterday. In each case much damage was done but nobody was hurt. Many arrests have been made.

THE ECLECTIC STYLE IN ARCHITECTURE

The important and indisputable fact is not generally realized that from prehistoric times until now each age has built in only one style of architecture. In each successive style there has always been the distinctive spirit of the contemporaneous life from which its roots drew nourishment. But in our time, contrary to an historic precedent, there is a confusing variety of styles. Why should we not have one characteristic style, expressing the spirit of our own life? Has the world of art always been in the wrong until today? Does our actual work warrant the conceit of the assumption that we know more about it than has ever been known at any time, or by all artists for the last three thousand years? History and the law of development alike demand that we build as we live.

There are those who may say that photography and the increased facilities for traveling are the causes of this confusion, the architect being thus brought into closer relationship with buildings of different styles. Surely these cannot be the causes. When Pierre Lescot and Jean Goujon were working on that most beautiful old Court of the Louvre, in the time of Henry II., why were they not influenced by the splendor of Notre Dame, always within sight? Why did they not make the Louvre Gothic instead of Renaissance? Or why did Bramante and Michael Angelo make St. Peter's Renaissance, when San Lorenzo was within walking distance? Or why did Sansovino make the Library of St. Mark's in Venice in the Renaissance style, when the Doge's Palace was standing on the other side of the Piazza? The modern innovations of photography and of the railroad should rather unify style, because they have the tendency to bring national characters closer together.

The irrational idiosyncrasy of modern times is the assumption that each kind of problem demands a particular style of architecture. Through prejudice this assumption has become so fixed that it is common to assume that, if building a church, we must make it Gothic; if a theatre, we must make it Renaissance; if a bath, we must make it Moorish; and if a warehouse, we must make it Romanesque. With this state of things, it would seem as though the serious study of character were no longer necessary. Expression in architecture, forsooth, is only a question of selecting the right style! In other times the artist built his church or his temple by the side of his theatre, and both in the same style; yet his church looked like a church, and his theatre looked like a theatre; and so character was not dependent upon one being Gothic and the other Renaissance. The artist solved two totally different problems with the same style. One looked like a structure built for devotional purposes, and the other like a building devoted to amusements. With him it was only a question of character and expression, and not at all a question of style. This marked difference between the two buildings was not secured by means of appropriate symbols and devices in the decorations and details. The cross or the crown for the church and the mask or the lyre for the theatre—those things are proper and right, but only matters of detail; but the character of the ensemble is the vital and determining thing.

If there is no more need of studying this character, then architecture is no more the art of design, but only the mechanical art of building. Not only is this true, but when the architect selects a style from the past he buries his own individuality under it, and it is a heavy weight for him to carry; for no matter how clever or able he may be, and no matter how much he may know about the style, his building will look more like the work of an archæologist than of an architect. His art will be only like the making of machinery, the working of the hand and the head together; but it will never be a fine art until the hand, the head and the heart all work together to give character to the building.—[Thomas Hastings, in Harper's for May.

ACROSS ASIA ON BICYCLES.

A journey of more than fifteen thousand miles on bicycles is a record that is unequalled among tours around the world. When to this is added the fact that the route did not follow the beaten lines of travel, but lay through the inhospitable desert of Gobi, and among the lawless and superstitious tribes of western and central China, the achievement of the Messrs. Allen and Sachtleben assumes proportions.

These young men, upon the completion of their college course in St. Louis, determined to acquaint themselves with the lands and peoples of the Old World. In order to have greater leisure for their studies and to come into closer contact with the inhabitants of the countries visited, they traveled on bicycles, and the strangeness of their mode of locomotion in the Orient brought them many surprising adventures.

They have written the story of their long jaunt from Constantinople to Peking in a series of papers for the Century, the first portion of the narrative appearing in the May number. Like all enterprising Americans, they had their camera with them, and they took frequent snap-shots of strange phases of life, many of which are reproduced in the pages of the magazine.

They left Constantinople early in April, 1891, crossing from Stamboul by steamer. "A week's cycling from the Bosporous brought us beyond the Allah Dagh mountains, among the barren, variegated hills that skirt the Angora plateau. We had already passed through Ismid, the ancient Nicomedia and capital of Diocletian; and had left behind us the heavily timbered valley of the Sakaria, upon whose banks the 'Freebooter of the Bithynian hills' settled with his four hundred tents and laid the foundation of the Ottoman empire. Since leaving Gelveh we had been attended by a mounted guard, or zaptieh, who was sometimes forced upon us by the authorities in their anxiety to carry out the wishes expressed in the letters of the Grand Vizir.

"On emerging from the door of an inn we frequently found this unexpected guard waiting with a Winchester rifle swung over his shoulder, and a fleet steed standing by his side. Immediately on our appearance he would swing into the saddle and charge through the assembled rabble. Away we would go at a rapid pace down the streets of the town or village, to the utter amazement of the natives and the great satisfaction of our valorious zaptieh. As long as his horse was fresh, or until we were out of sight of the village, he would urge us on with cries of 'Gelichabuk' ('Come on, ride fast'). When a bad piece of road or a steep ascent forced us to dismount he would bring his horse to a walk, roll a cigarette, and draw invidious comparisons between our steeds. His tone, however, changed when we reached a decline or long stretch of reasonably good road. Then he would cut across country to head us off, or shout after us at the top of his voice, 'Yavash-yavash' ('Slowly, slowly').

"On the whole we found them good-natured and companionable fellows, notwithstanding their interest in bakshish which we were compelled at last, in self-defense, to fix at one piaster an hour. We frequently shared with them our frugal, and even scanty meals; and in turn they assisted us in our purchases and arrangements for lodgings, for their word, we found, was with the common people almost unwritten law. Then, too, they were of great assistance in crossing streams where the depth would have necessitated the stripping of garments; although their fiery little steeds sometimes objected to having an extra rider astride their haunches, and a bicycle across their shoulders.

"They seized every opportunity to impress us with the necessity of being accompanied by a government representative. In some lonely portion of the road, or in the suggestive stillness of an evening twilight, our Turkish Don Quixote would sometimes cast mysterious glances around him, take his Winchester from his shoulder, and throwing it across the pommel of his saddle, charge ahead to meet the imaginary enemy. But we were more harmful than harmless, for, despite our most vigilant care, the bicycles were often the occasion of a stampede or runaway among the caravans and teams along the highway, and we frequently assisted in replacing the loads thus upset. On such occasions our pretentious cavalier would remain on his horse, smoking his cigarette and smiling disdainfully.

"On nearing Angora, we raced at high speed over the undulating plateau. Our zaptieh on his jaded horse faded away in the dim distance, and we saw him no more. This was our last guard for many weeks to come, as we decided to dispense with an escort that really retarded us. But on reaching Erzerum, the Vali refused us permission to enter the district of Alashgerd without a guard, so we were forced to take one.

"We were now on historic ground. To our right, on the Oxus, a tributary of the Sakaria, was the little village of Istanas, where stood the ancient seat of Midas, the Phrygian king, and where Alexander the Great cut with his sword the Gordian knot to prove his right to the rulership of the world. On the plain, over which we were now skimming, the great Tatar, Timur, fought the memorable battle with Bajazet I., which resulted in the capture of the Ottoman conqueror. Since the time that the title of Asia applied to the small coast-province of Lydia, this country has been the theater for the grandest events in human history.

"Our entry into Kirshehr was typical of our reception everywhere. When we were seen approaching, several horsemen came out to get a first look at our strange horses. They challenged us to a race, and set a spanking pace down into the streets of the town. Before we reached the khan, or inn, we were obliged to dismount. 'Bin! bin!' ('Ride! ride!') went up in a shout. 'Nimkin deyil' ('It is impossible'), we explained, in such a jam; and the crowd opened up three or four feet ahead of us. 'Bin bicak!' ('Ride, so that we can see') they shouted again; and some of them rushed up to hold our steeds for us to mount. With the greatest difficulty we impressed upon our persistent assistants that they could not help us. By the time we reached the khan the crowd had become almost a mob, pushing and tumbling over one another, and yelling to every one in sight that 'the devil's carts have come.' The inn-keeper came out, and we had to assure him that the mob was actuated only by curiosity.

"As soon as the bicycles were over the threshold, the doors were bolted and braced. The crowd swarmed to the windows. While the khanji prepared coffee we sat down to watch the amusing by-play and repartee going on around us. Those who by virtue of their friendship with the khanji were admitted to the room with us began a tirade against the boyish curiosity of their less fortunate brethren on the outside. Their own curiosity assumed tangible shape. Our clothing, and even our hair and faces, were critically examined. When we attempted to jot down the day's events in our note-books they crowded closer than ever. Our fountain-pen was an additional puzzle to them. It was passed around, and explained and commented on at length.

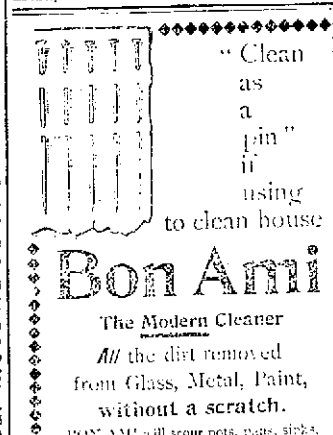
"At the village of Topakle, on the following night, our reception was not so innocent and good-natured. It was only dusk when we reached the outskirts of the village, where we were at once spied by a young man who was driving in the lowing herd. The alarm was given and the people swarmed like so many rats from a corn-bin. We could see from their costume and features that they were not pure-blooded Turks.

"Finally an old man led us to what seemed to be a private residence, where we had to drag our bicycles up a dark, narrow stairway to the second story. The crowd soon filled the room to suffocation, and were not disposed to heed our requests to be left alone. One stalwart youth showed such a spirit of opposition that we were obliged to eject him upon a crowded stairway, causing the mob to go down like a row of tenpins. Then the owner of the house came in, and in an agitated manner declared he could not allow us to remain in his house over night.

"Our re-appearance caused a jeering shout to go up from the crowd; but no violence was attempted beyond the catching hold of the rear wheel when our backs were turned, and the throwing of clods of earth. They followed us, en masse, to the edge of the village, and there stopped short, to watch us till we disappeared in the darkness.

"After walking an hour, perhaps, we saw a light gleaming from a group of mud huts a short distance off the road. For the numerous flocks around it, we took it to be a shepherds' village. Everything was quiet except the restless sheep, whose silky fleece glistened in the light of the rising moon. Supper was not yet over, for we caught a whiff of its savory odor. Leaving our wheels outside, we entered the first door we came to, and, following along a narrow passageway, emerged into a room whose four rather rough-looking shepherds were lading the soup from a huge bowl in their midst. Before they were aware of our presence, we uttered the usual salutation 'Sabala khayr olsun.'

"This startled some little boys who were playing in the corner, who yelled, and ran into the haremlik, or women's apartment. This brought to the door the female occupants, who also uttered a shriek, and sank back as if in a swoon. It was evident that the visits of glaours to this place had been few and far between. The shepherds returned our salutation with some hesitation, while their ladies dropped into the soup, and their gaze became fixed on our huge helmets, our dog-skin top-coats, and abbreviated nether garments. The women by this time had sufficiently recovered from their nervous shock to give scope to their usual curiosity through the cracks in the partition. Confidence now being inspired by our own composure, we were invited to sit down and participate in the evening meal. Although it was only a gruel of sour milk and rice, we managed to make a meal off it."



The Modern Cleaner
All the dirt removed from Glass, Metal, Paint, without a scratch.
BON AMI will scour pots, pans, sinks, "clean as a pin."



A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, BUT—
LEADS THE WORLD.
Libbey's AMERICAN CUT GLASS.
Highest Award World's Fair.
LIBBEY CUT GLASS TOLEDO O. TRADE MARK
If you want the finest quality cut glass, buy goods having this trade mark.
E. P. ALLAN,
Exclusive Agent for Newport.

Doylies 5c. and 10c.
—AT—
THE BIJOU,
39 THAMES STREET
Briggs' Transfer Patterns.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and silken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.


KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50 cent bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

BICYCLES.


G. M. & A. M. POPPLE, Agents for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles.

LOVELL DIAMOND BICYCLES.

Ladies' Lovell
For 1894?
It is a beauty, weighing but 31 pounds. Warranted the equal of any high grade wheel made today. Price $115. Call and examine it at
147 Thames Street.
E. Griffith, - - Agent.

ONE TON
—OF—
MAPLE SUGAR
IN OUR
SOUTH WINDOW.
Guaranteed pure. For sale in cakes of assorted sizes.
WILLIAMSON, 296 Thames St.

George N. Lineham
Wishes to inform his old patrons and the public in general that he has opened a shop for
HORSE SHOEING
In rear of his stables,
39 & 31 West Broadway,
And that he intends giving his personal attention to all horses entrusted to his care

HENRY BIESEL & SONS
Saddle, Harness
—AND—
Trunk Makers.
Repairing in all its Branches
265 & 268 Thames Street.
People's Library Building.

Peer's Lustral,
For Removing Dandruff and Promoting the growth of the hair. For sale by
PUSEY A. PEER, JR.,
OVER POWELL'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE.
A Good One-horse Lumber Wagon, AT J. B. BACHELLER'S,
P. O. Box 116. Commercial Wharf.

SCHREIER'S
Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,
LEADING HOUSE.
SHOW ROOM STOCKED WITH CHOICE NOVELTIES IN TRIMMED HATS.
Everything in the line found here.

GROCERIES.
"DELICACY"
A New Cracker. The most delicate wafer made.
Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1846.
C & B. Pickles 25c. a jar.
Finest Asparagus, 38c. a tin
Schepp's Cocoanut, 8, 15 & 28c.
a package.
PELEG BRYER & SON.

John H. Crosby, Jr.
BELLEVUE AVENUE,
DEALER IN
FINE GROCERIES.
Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables of all kinds, Choice Teas, Pure Spices and Coffees, Butter and Cheese from best Vermont and New York dairies constantly on hand. A large variety of Standard Canned Goods; also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first class store.

Elgin Creamery
BUTTER,
25c. a pound.
J. WALKER & CO.'S
YELLOW PEACHES,
15c. a can; 2 cans for 25c.
F. P. ADAMS & CO.'S DELICIOUS
STRAWBERRY JAM
30c. a jar.
EXTRA NICE, LARGE
California Prunes,
10c. a lb.; 3 lbs. for 25c.
—AT—
THE BOSTON GROCERY
Smith's New Building, Broadway.
O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

I NOW RECEIVE, ON
TUESDAY and FRIDAY
OF EACH WEEK,
Diamond Creamery
BUTTER,
Fresh from the churn, and until further notice I will sell
3 1-2 lbs. for $1.00.
James A. Eddy,
377 & 379 THAMES STREET.
Cash Grocery and Market.

Sewing Machines
AND PICTURES
CHEAP.
AT C. BANNING'S, 67 BROADWAY
Agency for the Old Staten Island Dye House, established 1819.

GROCERIES.
ESTABLISHED 1814.
NEW GOODS.
Fancy Halifax River Oranges.
I speak advisedly when I say these are the finest oranges of this season.
Fancy Catania Oval Oranges,
Fine Large Bananas.
ANOTHER NEW CRACKER.
N. & P. "Breakfast" Cracker
C. SHERMAN & CO.,
243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

String Beans,
10c. per Can.
Sweet Corn,
10c. per Can.
Peas,
10c. per Can
Cleaned Dates in one pound packages, 10c. per package.
We are ripening Bananas now, so will have them on hand at all times.
S. S. Thompson
172 & 176 Broadway.

ARE YOU TAKING A SPRING MEDICINE?
IF NOT, YOU SHOULD.
READ MY PRICES: Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 70c; Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75c; Dana's Sarsaparilla, 75c; Brown's Sarsaparilla, 75c; Hornborn's Sarsaparilla, 50c; Sulphur Bitters, 75c; Dr. Solomon's Bitters, 75c; Angostura Bitters, 75c; Alwood's Bitters, 2 for 25c; Vegetine, 85c; Warner's Safe Cure, 85c; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 75c; Green's Nervura, 75c; Indian Sagea, 75c; Wampole's Cod Liver Oil, 75c; Scott's Emulsion, 75c; Lydia Pinkham's Compound, 75c; Syrup of Figs, large, 75c, small, 40c; Bovinine, large, 75c, small, 45c; Lactated Food, large, $1.25, large, 75c, medium, 40c, small, 20c; Nestle's Food, small, 25c; Murdock's Food, large, 75c, small, 45c; Mellin's Food, large, 55c, small, 35c; Mariani Wine, 95c; Pain Killer, large, 75c, medium, 35c, small, 18c; Bay Rum, quarts, 35c, pints, 25c; Imperial Granum, large, 85c, small, 55c; Honeyadi Water, 25c; Carter's Little Liver Pills, 2 for 25c; Brandreth's Pills, 2 for 25c.
D. E. Young, 130 Thames Street.

DRUGGISTS.
WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary,
OLD No. 145, NEW No. 220 THAMES STREET.
NEWPORT, R. I.

DOWNING'S
Compound Ext. Sarsaparilla,
A safe and effective cure for all skin diseases and impurities of the blood.
Large sized bottles, 100 doses, for
75 cents.
DOWNING BROTHERS,
PHARMACISTS.
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

For Coughs
Use Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry
Wright's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
Compound Coltsfoot Tablets,
PREPARED BY
JAS. T. WRIGHT, Ph. G.,
Registered Pharmacist,
Washington Square.

Established 1780.
Hazard, Hazard & Co.,
Successors to Caswell, Hazard & Co.
PURE COD LIVER OIL,
Cod Liver Oil with Iodide of Iron, Dentine, Saponaceous Dentifrice, Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark, Formodenta, Toilet (or No. 6) Cologne, Camphor Ice with Glycerine, Juniper Tar Soap, Lotus Balm for the Hair, Glycerin, etc. Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic.
Instrument Makers.
1,150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
212 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
(A competent clerk for night calls.)

Caffeine
CURES SICK HEADACHE
PROMPTLY.
PREPARED BY
GEO. A. WOOD, Druggist,
106 BROADWAY.

I HAVE ANYTHING
You want in Awning Material of best quality. Prices are low at the new store, Mill street.
GEO. NASON.

This Morning's News.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

WON'T HEAR SPEECHES.

Commonwealers' Arguments Have No Charms for Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Leaders of the house of representatives have decided no to permit Coxey and his men to make speeches while the army is in Washington. They fear incendiary talk. All resolutions will be referred to the committee without debate.

Coxey's followers spent a bad night at the Brightwood driving park.

The preparations made about 11 a. m., which seemed to betoken breakfast, proved to be a false alarm. No breakfast was forthcoming for the hungry "wealers," and at 1 o'clock signs of open mutiny were observable.

The commissary wagon arrived at the camp at 1:30 o'clock and the hungry commonwealers made a rush for it. It was empty, however. The commissary sergeant, Glyn, did not return with the wagon, and the accusation that he had become intoxicated in town was taken up by the men and helped increase the discontent.

Shortly before 2 p. m., the reserve stores were drawn on, and the men were served with black coffee and bread. The promise of the commissary officers that meat and potatoes would be served for dinner did not satisfy the discontented army, and the Philadelphia contingent talked strongly of withdrawing.

The clouds of threatened mutiny disappeared with the arrival of Browne. He had sent a wagon load of bread, beans, rice and other things. Half an hour later, when the beans were simmering in the kettles, Browne arrived on an express wagon loaded with bread and canned goods. He made a report telling the pilgrims that the delay was due to the fact that he and Coxey had trusted to the local commonwealers to feed the the men.

Not Bothered by Students.

NEW HAVEN, May 1.—Five thousand people lined Chapel street for hours last night, expecting a clash between Yale students and the first contingent of the Coxey army of New England, which reached here at 6 o'clock. Twenty-three of the Coxeyites came into town, headed by Captain Sweetland. They were a jaded looking set, covered with dust from head to foot. They had walked from Wallingford, 12 miles. On the road they lost seven recruits picked up in Meriden the day before. All refreshed themselves at the town pump and then tramped to the hall of the Central Labor union. Sweetland made a speech. Three collections, a total of $15, were taken up before the men went to a dime restaurant for supper. The fact that the students did not molest the army is said to be due to a notice from the Yale faculty to make no disturbance over the army under the penalty of expulsion. This is in line with Dean Wayland's caution to Yale law students yesterday to have nothing to do with what he called "A vermin-haunted, soap-fearing set of tramps." The law school men heeded the dean's injunction.

Hospitable Lyme Folks.

LYME, Conn., May 1.—The New England industrial army invaded this little town of less than 9000 inhabitants yesterday afternoon. The 60 soldiers were somewhat jaded and worn, but the hospitable reception tendered them made them forget their sorrows and troubles, and ere the shades of night had fallen almost every person in the village gathered in the square and listened to scientistic speeches. The theories of the agitators were rather astounding to the quiet country folk and they were not quite ready to applaud the startling anathemas hurled against the general order of things by the speakers. After the meeting the people invited the commonwealers to partake of a supper in the town hall. The city marshal housed the visitors in the lower hall of the town house, and at 9 o'clock all was still except the snoring chorus of the hosts. This morning the "army" went on to Saybrook.

Kelly Backed by Labor Leaders.

DES MOINES, May 1.—Rumors of a general tie-up of all the railroads running into Des Moines are rife, and railroad officials who have been in a state of apprehension since Kelly started from Council Bluffs are much exercised. Labor leaders said yesterday that if Kelly is not furnished with transportation within three or four days the strike will spread to all the roads here, and that the tie-up will continue until the army was carried to Chicago.

A Stop at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 1.—The Providence division of the commonweal army, 74 in number, reached here last night after a walk of 24 miles from South Manchester. Commander Murray reports hospitable treatment along the line, and seemed pleased with his journey thus far. They reported to the chief of police here and were given quarters for the night and a good supper. They started for New Haven this morning.

Under Military Guard.

HELENA, Mont., May 1.—Hogan's army, numbering 339 men, arrived here yesterday on a special train in charge of soldiers from Fort Keogh. The prisoners were taken to the fair grounds, and went into camp under military guard.

Pension Frauds.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—A statement prepared at the pension bureau shows that during the year ended April 1 $37,513, illegally paid to pensioners, was recovered. During the year the law division of the bureau caused 109 arrests, 341 indictments, 161 convictions and 93 sentences, while 45 of those arrested were acquitted.

END WAS PAINLESS.

Bright's Disease Hastened the Death of Ex-Editor Frank Hatton.

WASHINGTON, May 1. — A week ago Frank Hatton, who apparently had been in good health, was suddenly stricken with paralysis while working alone at his desk. Some intervals of consciousness and signs of rallying gave his friends hope that he might recover. His physicians held out little encouragement, and looked for the worst.

The last fatal change was manifest when the symptoms of bright's disease appeared. The virus spread rapidly and soon reached the heart. There was no pain, because the faculties were deadened by the destroying agent, and at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, unconscious of the presence of his wife and son, Mr. Hatton expired.

Marblehead Puts Out to Sea.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The United States cruiser Marblehead left her anchorage at 10 o'clock this morning and went to sea for her final trial trip. She has already been provisionally accepted by the government. The 48 hours' continuous sea trip is not expected to develop any defects.

Choked Off.

BARCELONA, May 1.—The anarchists tried for complicity in the attempt made by Pallas upon the life of Captain Martinez Campos were sentenced yesterday. Five were sentenced to death and the four others to life imprisonment at hard labor.

Justly Punished.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 1. — Juror Armstrong attempted to hang the jury in the Indianapolis National bank conspiracy cases and was sentenced to serve eight months' imprisonment.

Popular but Unhappy.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—Annie Bowen, aged 17, a pretty and popular young lady, committed suicide by taking laudanum. The act is said to be due to a dissipated father's cruelty.

Will Make Bosses Come to Terms.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Two thousand painters went out on strike yesterday. The strike will be maintained, it is said, until every demand of the painters' union is secured.

Business Buildings Betroyed.

DAVISON, Mich., May 1. Fire practically wiped out the business part of the town. Twenty-three buildings were destroyed. Loss about $50,000.

Two Hundred Victims.

BUCHAREST, May 1.—The number of persons drowned by the giving way of a pier at Brahilov will reach 200.

Coal Operators Said No.

PITTSBURG, May 1.—The coal operators would not agree to a conference looking to a settlement of the strike.

NORWAY'S LIQUOR SYSTEM.

Friends of the Measure Draw Up a Petition to the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 1.—A meeting in the interests of the Norwegian license system was held here last evening, and addresses were delivered by Rev. J. G. Brooks, J. G. Thorpe, Jr., Professor F. G. Peabody and Rev. D. N. Beach. At the close of the meeting, resolutions approving the system were adopted and a petition to the legislature, which was largely signed, was drawn up.

These were the resolutions passed:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of the Massachusetts General Court:

We, citizens of Springfield, assembled in mass meeting to hear the Norwegian bill discussed, hear with amazement that such a measure—interfering in no respect with local option, simply providing for a vastly less objectionable method of licensing where licenses must be granted, so cautious and tentative, so carefully guarded, and based on such judicious grounds as the report accompanying the bill sets forth—should have been reported by the appropriate legislative committee as "inexpedient to legislate" upon.

In what respect, we desire to know, is it inexpedient? Inexpedient for the liquor traffic, doubtless. But for what other interest is it not in the highest degree expedient? Does the legislature of Massachusetts, we would ask, propose to throw out a bill inexpedient which is inexpedient alone to the liquor traffic and expedient for every other interest?

We respectfully petition, on the contrary, that the general court set aside the report of its joint committee and substitute for it a report and action which shall be in accordance with the facts, with reason and with the best good of the commonwealth.

For, in the light of the commissioners' report, where liquor selling does go on it ought no longer to yield profit to any private person; ought thus to be prevented from pushing itself, and from accumulating corruption funds; ought to be divorced from politics, as the "company" system divorces it, and ought to be in the hands only of the most public spirited, philanthropic and unimpeachably upright men, who will not only do away with innumerable present saloon evils, but will make it their business to reduce sales to the lowest possible amount.

We also respectfully request our Springfield members of the general court to bring this petition to the due attention of the senate and house and to urge favorable action thereon.

A Remarkable Case.

NEW HAVEN, May 1.—George Strause, 41 years of age, was taken to the general hospital about three months ago, suffering with a tumor of the larynx. He is now convalescent. Professor Carmalt decided to remove the patient's larynx, and he was assisted by other eminent doctors. After placing the patient under the influence of ether, the entire larynx, with the tumor, was removed, also the uppermost ring of the trachea. Strause has almost recovered the power of speech by a peculiar separation of certain strands of muscles so as to form a new and artificial pair of vocal cords. This is said to be the first operation of the kind ever performed.

Killed in Self-Defense.

KENNEBUNK, Me., May 1.—The coroner's jury in the tragedy in which Albert L. Burnham was killed by Isaac Kimball last Tuesday returned a verdict to the effect that the killing was justifiable and committed in self-defense.

Someone Stole Their Wire.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., May 1.—During an inspection of the Interstate railway by officials, it was discovered that about 500 feet of copper wire had been stolen. The loss to the road will amount to several hundred dollars.

An Interesting Will Contest.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 1.—William Berry, aged 19 years, residing at the Pittsfield junction, while catching a ride from Pittsfield on a freight train last night, was struck by a west bound train and instantly killed.

Won't Lose His Job.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 1.—Mayor E. P. Kendrick has announced his decision to retain in office City Marshal Rice, who has for some time been under fire for the unlawful liberation of four prisoners committed to his care.

Original Investors Want Their Money.

SANDWICH, Mass., May 1.—A sheriff has taken charge of all the property of the Old Colony and Interior Canal company to satisfy the claims of the original stockholders and owners.

Another Smallpox Case at Boston.

BOSTON, May 1.—Another case of smallpox was discovered here yesterday. The sufferer has been residing at a lodging house on Eliot street for the past three months.

THE PENSION GHOST.

We were on our way from northern Germany to Paris, my wife and I.

The day's journey had proved so fatiguing that the thought of its continuance through the night was unbearable to us both, so we decided to stop at the next town, seek better conveniences for repose than our railway couch afforded and again pursue our journey in the morning.

"But where shall we stop?" asked my wife, for our traveled friends in bequeathing us the legacy of their European experience had left us the addresses of no lodging in this little town.

"Perhaps the guidebook will help us out," I suggested.

Somewhat to my surprise the guidebook mentioned our out of the way town and named its dozen or hotels and pensions. One of the latter we chose.

It was still light when we reached the border of France and drew into our station.

Here there were several liveried men, with the names of their respective hotels lettered across the fronts of their caps, and throwing open the doors of their conveyances with great flourish of hospitality.

There were more uniformed men who thronged about us, each manifesting the utmost eagerness to relieve us of our luggage.

To one of these I surrendered our bags and gave him the address to which he should take them.

We had not far to follow him. He took us through a turn in the road and soon deposited our bags upon the threshold of our lodging.

Here we were beamingly received by the proprietor of the pension, much indeed as if we were long looked for guests.

Madame wore an old black silk dress, which still bore the stamp of its Parisian origin. She carried a bunch of keys which she jingled as she talked.

Yes, madame had rooms, two of them—there was a large one, with a smaller one adjoining. She would show them to us.

Very modest appearing apartments they were that we were shown into, yet upon the subject of their faded paperings and unstable upholstery madame was eloquent. I managed to understand the drift of her discourse, madame's expressive gestures explaining much of her fluent French, but what was this about "les cheveux blonde, le clair de la lune" and "le parfum des fleurs?"

"What does she say?" asked my wife.

"Oh, something about yellow hair and moonlight and flowers," I somewhat confusedly interpreted.

What could madame mean? But that lady was now bowing herself away before her admiring audience, and a small boy bearing our baggage entered and left it on the floor.

I looked at my wife.

"Evidently they mean us to have these rooms," I said.

My wife did not answer. Suddenly she began:

"Long ago a beautiful maiden occupied this chamber, and here her lover was in the habit of visiting her, bringing with him bouquets of heliotrope, the maiden's favorite flower. One day as she rested upon a couch awaiting his arrival her lover stole in and presented her with a bouquet. As the maiden bent her head to inhale the fragrance her false lover thrust a dagger in her neck and fled, pulling down her long hair over the wound.

"The room is said to be still the scene of the maiden's visitation."

In the course of our travels I had become used to my wife's random readings from the guidebook.

She now looked up from the book.

"This room?" she exclaimed, with enthusiasm.

"She must have been a young woman of uncommonly bad taste to have occupied this room," I remarked. "I should judge it to have been the cause of her death but for the contrary evidence of history."

But the romantic tale in connection with our chamber must have excited my wife's imagination, for she sat upon the little lounge and gazed out on the gathering dusk until the moonlight began to cast faint shadows upon the lawn below.

"How delightful it would be to meet a ghost," mused my wife.

I did not want to seem unsympathetic, so I stifled a yawn, and with all the interest I could summon responded:

"Yes."

"If you should display such animation on meeting one, I'm sure the ghost would cut you immediately after the introduction."

With this rejoinder my wife took one of the candles I had lit and carried it to her room.

I was soon asleep.

In the night I awoke and found my room flooded with moonlight. A ray from the moon had probably fallen upon my face and wakened me—that or something else.

What?

I turned uneasily in my bed. My mind seemed possessed with a strange idea. Some one was in the room.

I was conscious of a subtle fragrance permeating the air. It was the odor of heliotrope. I recalled the story of the guidebook, and I instinctively turned my eyes to the couch by the window.

It was a woman!

A woman rising on the couch, the moonlight falling upon her white dress and on her long light hair that hung on the floor.

I tried to take my eyes from the strange sight, half believing that if I did so it would fade away, and by an effort I managed to turn from it as the ghost.—New York World.

The Kind of

medicine
you need is the
old reliable tonic and
blood-purifier,

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

It
can have
no substitute.
Cures others,

will cure you

BALL PROGRAMS

At the Daily News Office.

JUST AT THIS SEASON.

The Most Attractive and the Most Deceitful of All the Year.

This is the most dangerous season of the year. It may be pleasant, may often seem attractive, but back of all the pleasant atmosphere there is danger! This danger comes in some form of sickness.

Almost any sickness starts with a cold or a chill caused by the sluggish action of the system. That is why so many people just now complain of tired feelings, pains in the muscles and bones, loss of appetite, spring fever and similar troubles.

The following is good advice from a prominent medical journal: "Pneumonia and other dangerous complaints, which result from a neglected cold, can always be avoided if a timely remedy is taken. When chilly sensations are felt they should be stopped immediately or serious consequences will follow. There is only one way known to the world of avoiding a cold or chills, and that is to use a good, pure, strong stimulant. Nothing ordinary will do. It must be something sure in its action and scientifically prepared. For this reason nothing has ever equalled Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which is acknowledged today by physicians and scientific men to be the only pure medicinal whiskey on the market."

This valuable advice may be profitably followed by many people who are suffering today from the early effects of cold, chills, or possibly grip in its advanced stages. Duffy's Pure Malt is always reliable and effective. People should not, however, permit anybody dealer to substitute something which is claimed to be "just as good" or "same thing." Nothing else can possibly compare with that which has proven itself by years of use to be the best and purest in the world.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.

Just Arrived, a Carload of Young Horses.

Sound, well broken and suited to the local trade. Will be sold very low to close. Call and examine stock and try before purchasing. Satisfaction guaranteed.

D. J. BUCKLEY,
Stable Coddington Wharf.

CALL AT

LAWTON'S,

Touro Street,

And see his

New Carriages!

He has on hand 75 of all kinds.

10 new Delivery Wagons (short turn),
Top Buggies of all kinds,
Phaetons, Road Wagons, Road Carts, Traps,
Democrat Wagons, Goddards,
Pala Alto Wagons, and so on, both wide and narrow track, at prices to suit the times.

Also Horses at all times to sell.

Horses and Carriages of all kinds to let.

JAMES I. BOWLER,

Livery and Boarding STABLE.

First class horses and carriages to let by the season, month or single trip.

Passengers conveyed to and from all boats and cars.

All orders by telephone or left at the office will be promptly attended to.

BRINLEY STREET,
Rear of Kay Street House.

Notice of Application

—FOR—

Liquor License.

OFFICE OF THE LICENSE COMMISSIONERS,
Room 2, Mercury Building,
Newport, R. I., April 20, 1894.

APPLICATION for license to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of the city of Newport, R. I., has been made by the following named person, said license, if granted, to expire May 1, 1895:

SECOND CLASS.

McLaughlin Cornelius, 499 Thames street.
Scottie David, 32 Market square.

The Board of License Commissioners will be in session Tuesday, May 8, 1894, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their office in the Mercury Building, Room 2, when opportunity will be given for remonstrants to be heard before acting upon said application or granting license under it.

Published by the License Commissioners.
EDWARD W. HIGBEE,
Clerk.

ICE.

HAVING assumed the management of the ice business heretofore conducted by Mr J. C. Brown, we would call the attention of the public to the fact that we are prepared to furnish

ICE AT REASONABLE RATES,

guaranteeing satisfaction in every particular.

Main Office, - 173 Thames Street,
Store House, - Swinburne's Wharf.

A. A. TILLEY,
H. C. TILLEY, } Managers.

RECEIVED TODAY.

ONE BALE

LONG, SELECTED

Chair Cane,

Which we are selling at **65c. per M. ft.**

EDWARD P. MARSH,
301 & 303 THAMES STREET

Bradley's Fertilizers

FOR SALE BY

L. H. PEABODY, Middletown, R. I.

The Vermont Chronicle, in speaking of this well known fertilizer, says: They are emphatically honest goods, prepared of the best materials in the best manner by makers of the longest and broadest experience, whose only object has been to give users the best possible value for their money.

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FOR SALE.

Wickford R. R. Stock,
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Stocks, Bonds, Grain, cash or margin. Interest charged on New York stocks.

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H. BULL, JR., Manager.

INDUSTRIAL

TRUST COMPANY,

63 Westminster Street,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000
SURPLUS, - $200,000

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Deposits on Participation Account on or before May 15, draw interest from May 1. Dividends, August and February.

This Account offers the advantage of Savings Banks with the additional security of the capital stock of the Company.

Legal depositary for Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Assignees, Etc.

SAMUEL P. COLT, President.
J. M. ADDEMAN, Treasurer.

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND Re-organization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, } April 27, 1894.

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock, Preferred and Common, of the NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

The undersigned Committee for the purpose, have perfected a Plan of Re-organization, the acceptance of which by the holders of bonds and stock is recommended by the Board of Directors.

Copies of the Plan may be obtained on application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, corner Wall and Nassau streets, New York City, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, (with each of which is lodged a duplicate agreement of re-organization) or will be mailed to any bond or stockholder sending his address to either of said Trust Companies.

Holders of second mortgage bonds and of stock, Preferred and Common, in order to avail of the plan, should deposit their holdings with one of said Trust Companies on or before May 20, 1894, and receive for the same negotiable re-organization certificates.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President of the
Manhattan Trust Co.,
New York,

HENRY W. CANNON,
President of the
Chase National Bank,
New York,

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
President of the
Old Colony Trust Co.,
Boston,
COMMITTEE.

SIMPSON, THATCHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
19 Wall Street, New York.

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

We buy and sell Bills of Exchange on and make cable transfers of money to Europe Australia and the West Indies; also make Collections and issue Commercial and Traveling Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
BANKERS, No. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

INVESTORS,

LARGE OR SMALL,

Are invited to inquire into the merits of the

Graham Electric Car Truck

Just being developed. A very valuable invention which promises great profits. Stock is now being sold. For further information, address G. S. A. Gardiner, Treas., 513 Industrial Trust Co. Building, Providence, R. I.

£ FOREIGN EXCHANGE. £

Exchange on all parts of Europe for sale at current prices. London Correspondents, Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Paris Correspondents, Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co. Foreign money bought and sold; also mutilated currency and silver.

A. S. SHERMAN, Merchants' Bank.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

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Kay Street House,

15 Kay Street, Newport, R. I.

First-class accommodations can be had at the above well-known house at reasonable rates.

Open May 28 for the season.

DAVIS & CRANSTON,
Successors to Mrs. Joseph Bateman.

The Robinson,

14 Catherine Street,

WILL OPEN AS USUAL

MAY 1st.

THE NAUGATUCK,

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UPSTAIRS.

D. J. McGowan, Proprietor.

Catering for balls, socials and private parties, either at the hotel or outside. Special attention to private and theatre parties.

Furnished rooms to let.

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FORMERLY

HOTEL PINARD,

44 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Accommodations by day or week.

Nearly opposite Newport Reading Room,

NEWPORT, R. I.

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Season of 1894.

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NEW YORK.

Centrally located. Overlooking Union Square.

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HAVING PURCHASED THE

Painting and Paper Hanging

business formerly conducted by John B. Allen, we are now prepared to do all kinds of painting, paper hanging, decorating, etc., at the lowest prices consistent with good work.

Estimates cheerfully given for all branches of work in our line.

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Plasterers and Stone Masons,

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Plans and Estimates furnished on application. General Jobbing, Mason, Tile and Stucco Work, Executed with Despatch.

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Agent for A. Northrop & Co.'s

Patent Metallic Ceilings.

Ceilings of all descriptions furnished and put up at short notice.

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Tinsmiths and Metal Workers,

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Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.

STONE FENCE POSTS.

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17 Warner Street.
Shop, No. 7 Caleb Earl Street.

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Doors, Sash, Blinds, Window Frames, etc.

WEST BROADWAY.

Bock Beer

TRY A DOZEN BOTTLES.

T. J. LYON

181 BULL'S WHARF.

Baby Carriages.

CALL and EXAMINE OUR PATENT HUBS.

No more greasy dresses.
No more squeaking wheels.

W. K. COVELL,
163 Thames Street.

Missing Expressmen.

What is the matter with the expressmen? I tried to find one yesterday, and after looking about in the places where these gentlemen are usually to be found, and not seeing one, I inquired of a bystander if anything serious had happened to this most useful class of tradesmen. "Oh, no! nothing of a serious nature has happened, but most of them are troubled with coughs, the result of a siege of 'LA GRIPPE.' They have just found out that

'Dixon's Great Russian Cough Cordial'

Cures the most stubborn cases of cough and throat trouble, and they have gone after a bottle. You will most likely find them at the drug stores."

Cheap Bicycles.

Look out for them: many are listed at high grade prices. Take no chances, but buy the popular

THOROUGHBRED STEARNS
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147 Thames Street.
E. GRIFFITH, AGENT.

ARRIVED,
BARGE TOBASCO,
with cargo
Scranton STOVE, NUT and EGG,

SCH. E. J. HAMILTON,
with
SOUTHERN PINE WOOD.
ABRAM ALMY,
153 THAMES STREET.

A FULL LINE OF
Seasonable Fruit,
Oysters, Clams, etc.
WILLIAM CARRY.
113 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR BEAUTIFUL
Sterling Silver Pieces:
Berry Dishes, Bon Bon, Cream and Sugar, Butter Plates, Trays.
New, artistic, and lower in price than ever offered before.
HERRMANN'S.

ROE SHAD,
Blue Point Oysters,
Pineapples and Strawberries,
—AT—
CARRY BROTHERS', 257 Thames St.

INSURE YOUR FURNITURE TODAY.

Don't put it off until tomorrow, for tomorrow never comes. Do you know just how little money it costs to insure it. Suppose you come in to our office and let us tell you.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,
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Olive Oil.

Price $7 per case, 12 bottles; 60c. a bottle, $2.65 a gal.

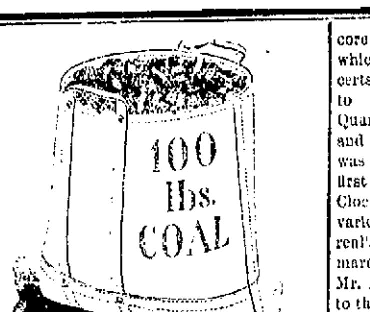
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ANALYSIS.

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Certificate of analysis of a sealed sample of Olive Oil, marked: "Huile d'Olive de Nice Importation directe de F. P. Garrettson & Co., New York et Newport, R. I., U. S." This is a Pure Olive Oil, free from adulteration.
(Signed) STILLWELL & GLADDING,
Chemists to N. Y. Produce Exchange.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
219 Front St., New York. | 16 & 20 Washington Sq., Newport, R. I.



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EVERY TON IS A GUARANTEED 2,000 LBS. OF COAL.

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NEW CARPETS,

Oilcloths,
Linoleums,
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Wall Papers, etc.
Window Shades.

Especially selected for the present season.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT BAND CONCERT.

The Opera House was last evening crowded from pit to dome, on the occasion of the annual benefit concert of the Newport Band. Not only was every seat occupied, but the space in the rear of the seats on both floor and balcony was so crowded that late comers found it difficult to work their way through to the reserved seats. It was not a particularly enthusiastic audience, except at times, while every number on the program was well worth hearing and deserved as much applause as some of those that were encored again and again. The concert, which was not concluded until 10:15 o'clock, was a complete success, and in variety and character afforded a very enjoyable evening's entertainment. Although only a low price of admission was charged, the band's treasury will be considerably increased by the proceeds from the sale of tickets.

The opening number was an overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," by Nicolai, which was executed by the full band, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas W. Henry, and which showed not only the ability of the individual members but also the carefulness regarding detail, harmony and precision which give a concerted piece its enjoyable character. Next on the program came two selections by the Verdi Quartette of Boston, which at once won favor with the audience. The individual voices were of excellent quality, and the quartette sang in good time and harmony. Master Harry K. Howard, who made his debut as a solo violinist in the band's concert last year, showed the result of careful training and a thorough knowledge of the instrument by his two solos, a "Cavatina" by Raff and a solo for G string by Bach. He is already a skilled violinist, and bids fair to hold a high rank among the players of that instrument. Mr. Charles T. Grilley gave a number of humorous selections, and was received by the most enthusiastic expressions of approval accorded any of the performers of the evening. Miss Hattie Hayes was accorded a very flattering reception, and her song, "If Thou Couldst Love Me," by L. Denza, deserved the hearty applause with which it was greeted. Miss Hayes has a very pleasing stage presence, and sings with remarkable ease. Her improvement since her first public appearance has been marked, and she evidently has a successful future as a vocalist. The next number was a duet for cornet and trombone, by Messrs. Henry and Gillis, from "Il Trovatore," with a full band accompaniment, which was thoroughly enjoyable to all lovers of good music. Mr. Harry B. McAdam, of the Verdi Quartette, sang "The Mighty Deep," which showed his full, rich bass voice to excellent advantage and warranted the audience in demanding a second selection. The first part of the program was concluded by a very well rendered selection, "Patrol of the Troops," arranged by Mullaly, by the Newport Symphony Mandolin Club, which gave "Sweet Marie" as an encore.

The second part opened with a selection by the band, called the "Musical Critic's Dream," in which the once popular ballad, "Annie Rooney," was introduced as the leading theme in a number of supposed compositions by various writers. It was given in a very effective manner. Miss Hayes's second solo, "Elsa's Dream," by R. Wagner, showed her voice to excellent advantage, giving an opportunity to exhibit its wide range as well as its sweetness and power. Mr. Grilley, on his second appearance, gave a number of dialect impersonations of which the audience seemed never to tire, encores being demanded again and again, until the management was obliged to introduce the next number, which was a tenor solo, "Queen of the Earth," by Pinsuti, sung by Mr. George T. Martin. The vocalist has a remarkably clear tenor voice, and both in this first selection and in the popular ballad, "Sweet Marie," gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Henry, as usual, in his cornet solo, showed his wonderful ability on that instrument, and as an encore gave the well-known "Palm Branches," which was so popular at the open-air concerts last summer, but which seems never to become an old story. The Verdi Quartette sang "The Bold Fisherman" and "Hey Diddle, Diddle," and the concert was closed by two selections by the band. The first was a descriptive piece, by Orth, "In the Clock Store," in which the striking of the various clocks, the cuckoo and chimes were realistically represented. The second was a march of patriotic airs, arranged by Thiele. Mr. Harry C. Daggett, the accompanist, added to the success of the soloists by his skillful playing. Miss Hayes, Mr. Henry and Master Howard were the recipients of handsome floral tributes.

STREET WORK.

Two matters in relation to street department work that have recently come up for consideration in Fall River are of interest to Newport. One was a proposition that all connections between houses and sewer and water pipes should be made by men appointed specially for that purpose, who, by experience, were fitted for the work. It was claimed that these men would do the work better and more quickly, and leave the roadbed in better condition than would be the case when connections were made by plumbers generally. The measure was adopted. Another, which was not adopted, was a proposition to allow the superintendent of streets to employ certain men on the streets for less than the regular union rate of pay.

In Fall River, as in Newport, a standard rate of wages has been fixed for men employed on street work. It is the regular union rate, and good, strong, able-bodied men, capable of doing all sorts of work, can be hired at the price fixed. There are, however, a number of older men, long employed on street work, who are no longer able to do the hard work which the younger men perform. Such men cannot be hired to work alongside the able-bodied ones, nor are they capable of earning full pay, and it would not be fair for the tax payers to pay them as much as the more robust; but for some kinds of work, where no boss is needed, and where patience and a knowledge of what should be done are two prime requisites, such men are valuable, and could well be paid nearly though not quite as much as the others. In both cities the street department officials wish to employ these men for such easy work as they can give them, but feel, in justice both to the tax payers and to the other workingmen, that they cannot pay them full wages. Under the present arrangement they cannot offer them less.

THE MAPLE THE STATE TREE.

The results of the vote of the school children, to select a state tree, have been received by Commissioner Stockwell from enough schools to show that the choice of the larger number of pupils is the maple. In a vote of about fifteen thousand, the maple leads by more than five hundred, and the vote of the remaining towns cannot change the result. Of thirty-seven towns and cities in the state, including the district of Narragansett, twenty-four have been heard from, and the result is that ten towns voted for the maple, seven for the elm, five for the oak and one for the pine. Providence favored the elm by about four hundred plurality. Pawtucket also favored the elm, although the maple and oak were only eighteen and twenty-four votes behind, respectively. The scholars of the Newport schools favored the oak by about two hundred plurality. Woonsocket, Warwick, Lincoln, Bristol, Cumberland, Burrillville and Johnston voted for the maple, East Providence for the elm, Westerly and South Kingstown for the oak. In the towns of Exeter, Foster, Glocester, New Shoreham, Portsmouth and West Greenwich the schools are not in session, and consequently no vote can be taken. Warren, North Kingstown, Narragansett, Jamestown, Charlestown and Little Compton had not yesterday sent their returns to the commissioner at Providence. The votes from these towns cannot affect the result. The choice of the scholars of the state will be announced in the schools on Friday, Arbor Day.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. F. H. Bradley is in New York for a few days.

—Mr. Frederick W. Greene has returned from St. Louis.

—Mr. Louis Q. Jones returned from New York last night.

—Mr. John H. Glover of New York is at the Riggs cottage.

—Workmen are busy preparing The Aquidneck for the season.

—Mrs. E. C. Cushman is guest of Mrs. George H. Norman.

—Mrs. Jackson will arrive at the Zabriskie cottage this evening.

—Colonel Addison Thomas is expected to arrive at his cottage next week.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chadwick have returned from their wedding trip.

—There was an old-fashioned New England supper at Touro Chapel last night.

—Sloop Hazard has been launched, but will not go into commission for some time.

—Miss Edith Norman and Mr. Reginald Norman arrived safely at Bermuda yesterday.

—Dr. Rankin is expected to arrive from New York on the Wickford boat this evening.

—Mrs. George Henry Warren of New York is here, inspecting her summer residence, on Narragansett avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman are expected soon at their cottage, which is being put in order for them.

—Mrs. David King has returned from Washington, and is at her cottage, "Kingscote," on Bellevue avenue.

—The New York papers announce that Mr. J. Watts Kearney of New York has taken a cottage here for the coming season.

—Mr. Charles E. Harris will leave tonight for New York, en route for England, sailing on steamer Umbria on May 12. He will remain in New York until he sails.

—The newspaper train to this city Sunday morning struck and killed a bull which had escaped from its owners, near Tiverton. No damage was done, except to the bull.

—The nomination of Captain A. C. Crandall of Dennis, Mass., builder of schooner J. H. Buttrick and others of the Newport fleet, as inspector of hulls for this district, has been confirmed by Secretary Carlisle.

—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor connected with the United Congregational Church will give a social in the chapel on Pelham street to the members and congregation of the church on Thursday evening.

—There are numerous signs that the boatmen are getting ready for the coming season. Floats are going in position, boats are being overhauled and put in order, and there are numerous other indications of life.

—Mr. Warren F. Leland, the new landlord of the Ocean House, arrived this morning, for the purpose of making arrangements for putting the hotel in order for the season of 1894. Mr. Leland was met by Mr. Benjamin Weaver.

—Mr. Sidney B. Gladding has greatly improved the estate which he purchased, at the corner of Spring and Touro streets, and has fitted the first floor for a market, which is exceedingly convenient and as attractive as a market can be.

—A new shed or boathouse, to be used as a paint shop and yeoman's storehouse, has been built on the wharf at Coasters' Harbor Island, over the old paint shop, which will be torn down. The new shed will afford accommodations long needed by the yeoman of the station.

—The Casino Club was opened for the season today. The apartments have been put in excellent order, and each has been thoroughly renovated. Superintendent Barrett has also improved other parts of the Casino property. Mr. Pryce Jones is in charge of the club, as usual.

—The gold watch which was offered by the Newport Band to the young woman who sold the largest number of tickets for last evening's concert was won by Miss Lizzie Ehrhardt, who sold one hundred and eighty-nine tickets. The next largest number, one hundred and thirty, was sold by Miss Daisy Christian.

—A villa will soon be erected on Ocean avenue, opposite the summer residence of Mr. Henry Clews, for Mr. Stuyvesant Fish of New York. While here yesterday Mr. Fish partially made arrangements for building. The land, including between six and seven acres, was purchased by Mr. Fish from the Newport Hospital.

—Steamer Bay Queen, which during the spring has been thoroughly overhauled, is now running on the line between this city and Providence, the City of Newport having been taken from the line yesterday for an overhauling, preparatory to its summer work. Captain George H. Kelley is in command of the Bay Queen.

—Schooners S. J. Gurney and Helen Marr and barge Donald, with coal, the last two for G. B. Reynolds & Co., have arrived, as has schooner Northern Light, with stone for the Perry Mill wharf, reported aground recently in Vineyard Sound. Bark Consiglar Catolula, seventy days out, with brimstone, for Providence, passed up the bay this morning, in tow of tug Reliance.

—The work of hewing out the flag-staff for the Artillery company's armory was begun at Crowley & Coombs's yard today, and the stick will probably be put in place next week. The lower staff will be fifty-three feet long, the topmast thirty feet, and the total height, when in position, will be seventy feet. The lower stick is of hard pine, twelve and one-half inches in diameter, or very nearly the same size as the old one.

—Mr. Charles B. Burrington, a well-known pharmacist of Providence, died in that city last evening, after a long illness. Mr. Burrington was well known in Newport, having married a daughter of the late Job A. Peckham, who, with one son, Mr. Arthur S. Burrington, survives him. Mr. Burrington for over thirty years was proprietor of the drug store on the corner of Mathewson and Weybosset streets in Providence, which has been one of the landmarks of that vicinity, its peculiar characteristics having been preserved until a short time ago, when Mr. Burrington sold out to another firm, which materially changed its appearance.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The Berkeley Band's entertainment and social at Music Hall tomorrow evening will doubtless attract a good audience, as the character of the recent entertainments given by the band assures an enjoyable evening to those who attend this, the last of the season.

Messrs. Lester Albro and Reuben Peckham returned to school this morning.

Mrs. Sarah Smith and her daughter, Miss Lillie Smith, are guests of Mrs. Alden Barker, on Paradise avenue.

The Epworth League will meet at the home of Mrs. Lyman Barker Wednesday evening.

The Berkeley Guild will meet with Mrs. Joseph Albro Thursday afternoon. The ladies of the guild are making preparations for a basket social, to be given next week in Music Hall.

Miss May Peckham was guest of Mrs. R. Hammett in Newport on Monday.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of this town will meet at the house of Mrs. Alden Barker, on Paradise avenue, Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Chase arrived home Monday afternoon from a visit to relatives in Providence.

The summer term of the public schools was opened Monday morning.

Mrs. John L. Tallman, Mrs. William F. Brayton, Miss Sadie Cory and Mr. Andrew A. Chase spent the day in Providence yesterday.

It is said that the Fall River and Providence steamer will not run to East Greenwich, as usual, on the day of the Rhode Island Quarterly meeting of Friends, which is to be held on Thursday of this week. This will be a disappointment to Friends and a good many others who are accustomed to take the trip. It is possible that some other boat may be procured for the purpose.

William T. Harvey is suffering from a severe attack of sciatica.

Mr. Robert E. McGuire of Fall River is to build a summer cottage at Bristol Ferry.

POLICE NOTES.

Maxmilian Herzog has been arrested for threatening and abusing his wife. He pleaded not guilty and gave bail for his appearance for examination.

Alexander Young was arrested last night for drunkenness. He was to have been released without punishment, when William Kneely called at the station and reported that during the afternoon Young had knocked him down and robbed him; hence the prisoner was held and served with a warrant charging him with larceny. He was committed, in default of bail.

As a remedy for blood diseases, you may always rely upon Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

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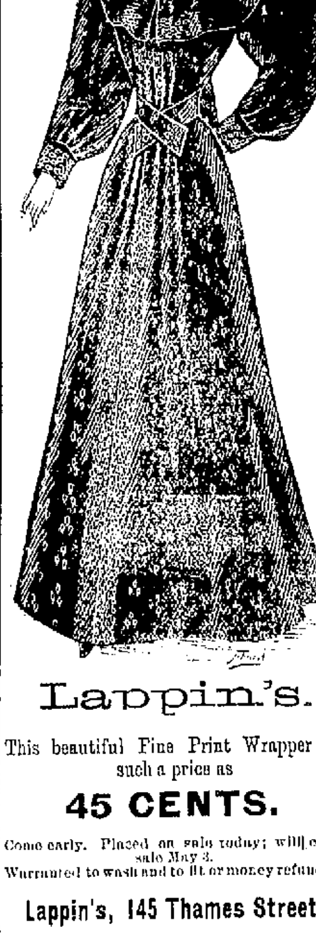
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ACCORDING TO SEASON, Talks about the flowers in the order of their appearance in the woods and the fields, by Mrs. William Starr Dana.
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